

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
SHOWERS
Barometer 29.78

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)
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August 31 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 82 2 p.m. 86
Humidity 91 78

August 31 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 83 2 p.m. 88
Humidity 87 68

3008 日一廿月七年卯乙

TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1915.

二拜禮 號一卅月八英港香 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE POSITION IN THE BALKANS.

"THE DIPLOMATIC CONFLICT HAS REACHED
ITS HEIGHT."

Germans Contemplate the Invasion of Servia.

THE MEANING OF THE ENEMY'S MOVE AT
VLADIMIR VOLINSKI.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

THE BALKANS.

GERMANY'S UNDERHANDED TRICKS.

August 30, 1.50 p.m.
The Times correspondent at Bucharest says that the diplomatic conflict has reached its height. The Central Powers are employing every means to increase the prevailing discord, and, if possible, to cause war between Bulgaria and her neighbours, while the Entente is endeavouring to promote an understanding on the basis of Serbo-Grecian concessions to Bulgaria.

PROJECTED GERMAN INVASION OF SERVIA.

August 30, 1.50 p.m.
200,000 German troops have arrived at Brasso. It is believed that a German invasion of the north eastern corner of Servia will begin in ten days, the enemy then entering Bulgaria to the west of Widen, advancing on Nish from the Bulgarian side.

BULGARIA'S PREMIER ON THE SITUATION.

August 30, 1.50 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Sofia says that the premier received a deputation of the Agrarian party demanding a convocation of parliament, and counselling prudence.
The premier replying intimated that negotiations with Turkey were on the eve of conclusion. The concessions received by Bulgaria in no wise implied a political engagement. The result of the negotiations with the Entente depended on replies from Nish.

THE FIGHTING IN ARGONNE.

'ARTILLERY WORK' A FEATURE.

August 30, 4.45 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that the artillery work, which has been a recent feature on the western front, reached a climax yesterday in Argonne, where it was accompanied by mine explosions and grenade fighting over a wide front.
A communique says that the enemy's trenches were seriously damaged.
The night was calmer along the whole front.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE BRITISH BOMBARDMENT OF ZEEBRUGGE.

HEAVY GERMAN CASUALTIES.

August 30, 4.55 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam news from Belgium says that 800 were killed by the British bombardment of Zeebrugge and that military buildings were seriously damaged.

NEW ARMY ORDER.

COMMISSIONS FOR SERVICE IN THE FIELD.

August 30, 1.50 p.m.
An Army Order suspends, during the war, competitive examinations for commission in the regulars. It announces that monthly nominations will be made for regular commissions for service in the field.

THE RUSSIANS.

GRODNO STILL INTACT.

August 30, 1.50 a.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd latest advice state that Grodno is still in the hands of the Russians. The enemy's sudden movement at Vladimir Volinski was popularly assumed to preface an advance on Kieff, but military experts are of opinion that this movement, coupled with the renewed activity in eastern Galicia, resulting in the crossing of the Zluchips, was only intended to cover the forces advancing eastward from Brest Litovsk.

(Havas Telegram.)

August 29.
Yesterday cannonading and grenade fighting prevailed all day long.

To-day, after a violent struggle, we captured a shell excavation east of Malancourt Wood. Our aircrafts bombarded enemy's huts. The Swiss press deny that the Federal authorities had been forewarned in time, that the French aviator Gilbert intended to break his word of honour. The French Government, to cut short all misunderstandings, have authorized Gilbert to return to Switzerland.

The French Senator Rene Berenger is dead.
Petrograd.—We retreated on the Upper Bug and Middle Niemen.

Rome.—Artillery fighting took place, the situation remaining unchanged.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ZEPPELIN RAIDS ON ENGLAND.

August 30, 5.55 a.m.
Mr. Balfour's letter is in reply to a correspondent who had been complaining that the lurid German accounts of Zeppelin raids were widely believed in neutral countries, while the British accounts were too meagre.
Mr. Balfour says that the reason for British reticence is quite simple. The Zeppelins attack under cover of night in such conditions that landmarks are elusive and navigation difficult. Errors are inevitable and sometimes they are of surprising magnitude. The Germans constantly assert that they have dropped bombs on places which in fact they never approached. Why make future voyages easier by telling them where they blundered? The raids, says Mr. Balfour, have been magnified out of all proportion by ill-informed rumour.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

ADDITION TO AUSTRALIAN NAVY.

August 30, 5.00 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent in Sydney reports that a new Australian destroyer has been launched in the presence of vast and enthusiastic crowds of spectators. His Majesty the King cabled his congratulations on the early prospect of further important additions to the Australian navy, and the sea power of the Empire.

JAPANESE AMMUNITION AID.

August 30, 5.55 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent in New York reports that Japan has decided to supply all available Government and private resources, in order to increase the output of munitions for the Allies, particularly Russia.

AIR-RAID ON GERMAN LINES.

August 30, 5.55 a.m.
An Amsterdam telegram reports that Allied airmen made a successful raid on the German lines at Bixchoote. They dropped over a hundred bombs on the German front trenches, killing and wounding many soldiers.

CHOLERA IN GERMANY.

August 30, 5.00 a.m.
Cholera is appearing in Germany, especially on the River Spree. The police of Berlin have warned the people against the drinking of unboiled water.

BRITISH MONEY FOR AMERICA.

August 30, 5.00 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at New York telegraphs that twenty-five million dollars worth of British securities and nineteen million dollars in gold has arrived to pay for exports.

TELEGRAMS.

THE KIRIN MUTINY.

FURTHER DETAILS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

London. Received Aug. 31.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens says that a mutiny of convicts at Kirin, Manchuria, resulted in a fierce struggle, in which 70 Russian guards and a hundred convicts were killed, and a hundred Russian guards and 120 convicts were wounded.

[In our issue of Saturday the following appeared:—According to a telegram from Kirin 210 convicts, 70 warders and prison officials and 20 policemen and soldiers were killed during the fighting which followed the mutiny in the prison there. Of the prisoners who were recaptured, 120 were summarily shot as being responsible for the outbreak. The bodies of the dead remain unburied, and with the ruined buildings, present a most terrible scene. Order is said to have been quite restored.]

WAR BRIEFLETS.

"Following from H. M. Minister at Christiania: 'Vienna' declared infected with cholera."

The Governor of Galicia, Mr. Korytowski, has resigned. General von Gollard has been appointed in his place.

The Prefect of Police has issued instructions that on and from July 28 the butchers of Paris will be required to sell meat at fixed prices, publicly notified.

The King of Italy has conferred the Order of the Annunziata on the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his 21st birthday.

The Queen, accompanied by her eldest daughter, Princess Jolanda, and the Duke of Oporto, has left for the front to visit the King.

The Frankfurter Zeitung states that the Socialist newspaper Volkzeitung, of Mainz, has been placed under "preventive censorship."

Rome, July 16.—A Royal decree authorises the transformation into warships of the Austrian steamers Nimrod and Duke captured at Monfalcone.

Vienna telegrams announce that the Austro-Hungarian are already at work reconstructing the Pizemal forts in accordance with German specifications.

It is officially announced that 950 million lire (38 millions sterling), has been subscribed to the War Loan, exclusive of this week's contributions and those of Italians in America.

The Petit Journal says: "Two months ago 300 policemen were sent to the front, where they are doing their duty bravely. A second contingent of 200 will shortly join the Army."

The Lokalanzeiger announces that Countess Therese von Thurn-Valsassina, whose husband, General Count von Thurn, was killed in the battle of Lemberg, has committed suicide by shooting herself.

Mr. William Thorburn, the distinguished Manchester surgeon, has been appointed Consulting Surgeon to the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force, and is about to proceed to Malta to take up his duties, says the Manchester Guardian.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

Latest advices received in Petrograd state that Grodno is still in the hands of the Russians.

An Army Order suspends during the war, competitive examinations for commissions in the regulars.

A new Australian destroyer has been launched at Sydney in the presence of vast enthusiastic crowds.

The enemy's sudden movement at Vladimir Volinski is popularly assumed to be the preface of an advance on Kieff.

His Majesty cabled his congratulations to Australia on the launching of the new Australian destroyer at Sydney.

25,000,000 dollars worth of British securities and 19,000,000 dollars in gold has arrived at New York to pay for exports.

600 Germans were killed by the British bombardment of Zeebrugge. Military buildings were also seriously damaged.

The terrific artillery work which has been a recent feature on the western front, reached a climax, on the 29th, in Argonne.

Allied airmen made a successful raid on the German lines at Bixchoote and dropped over a hundred bombs on the German front trenches.

The Bulgarian premier has received a deputation of the Agrarian Party demanding a convocation of parliament, and counselling prudence.

Japan has decided to employ all available government private resources to increase the output of munitions for the Allies, particularly Russia.

200,000 German troops have arrived at Brasso and it is believed that a German invasion of the north eastern corner of Servia will begin in ten days.

Cholera is appearing in Germany, especially on the River Spree. The police in Berlin have warned the people against drinking unboiled water.

Mr. Balfour's letter is in reply to a correspondent complaining that the lurid German accounts of the Zeppelin raids on England are widely believed by neutrals.

The Bulgarian premier says that negotiations with Turkey are on the eve of conclusion and that the concessions received by Bulgaria in no wise implied political engagement.

The Times correspondent at Bucharest says that the diplomatic conflict has reached its height, and the Central Powers are employing every means to increase the prevailing discord, and, if possible, cause war.

DONT FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Sale of Land—G. P. Lammer's Sales Room.—3 p.m.

Wednesday, September 1.

Sale of Household Furniture—G. P. Lammer's Sales Room.—11 a.m.

Entries Close for Gymkhana, Saturday, September 4.

Howitt, Phillips Co.—Theatre Royal.—9.15 p.m.

Saturday, September 11.

Fourth Gymkhana Meeting.—3.30 p.m.

NOTICES

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and sit up all night cough-
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for Asthma, discovered by Mr.
NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and
a sufferer for many years, will, if
taken when necessary, effect a
radical cure of this erstwhile in-
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In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

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MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese
graduate versed in litera-
ture, has been a teacher to Eu-
ropean officials and merchants in
this Colony for over ten years.
He has a good method of train-
ing Europeans to pass in the
Chinese examination, and is pos-
sessed of a first rate certificate
as a Chinese teacher. He has also
a good knowledge of Mandarin
and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the
Chinese language are requested
to write c/o "Hongkong Tele-
graph" office or direct to No. 160,
Wellington Street, second floor.
Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

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Special monthly terms for residents and for shipping people.

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Under Personal Management of

O. E. OWEN, Proprietor.

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Private Hotel, Residential only.

OPPOSITE ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL.

These Rooms have been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished through-
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Travellers and Local Residents, being most centrally situated. Special Terms
can be arranged with the Alexandra Cafe for full or partial Board.
Single Rooms from \$2.00 per day or \$40.00 per month with attendance. Hot
and Cold Water, Electric Light, &c. No Extras.
Inspection cordially invited; full particulars may be obtained either
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ACTING MANAGER.

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room facing the sea. It has been entirely renovated throughout
and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect. Large
and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold
Baths, electric light and fans. Private and Public Bar and
Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to
Tel. Add. "Phoenix."

THE MANAGER.

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1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

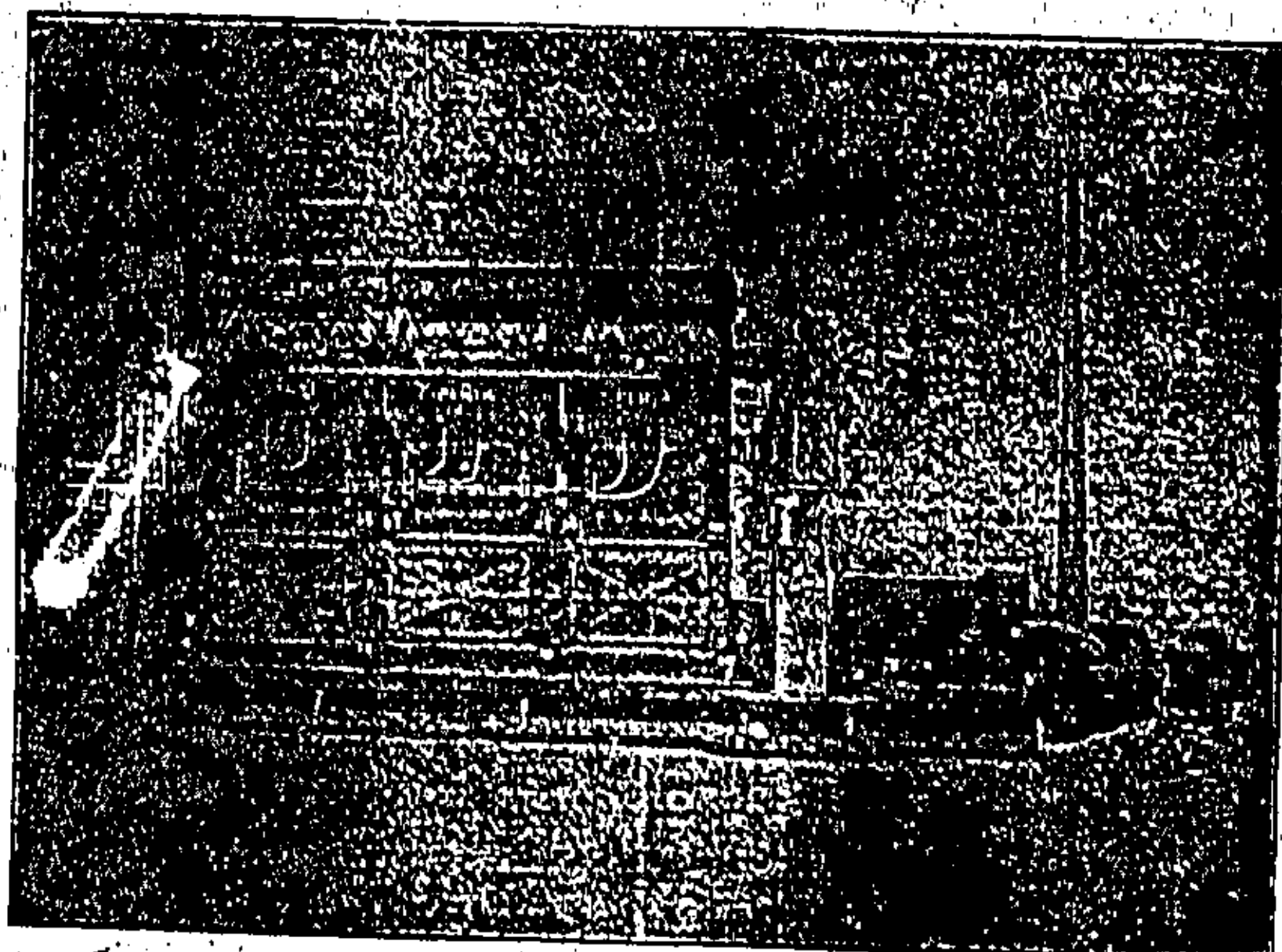
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Every Room; prompt connection maintained by six lines to Central.
Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine, Roof Garden and Social
Rooms, European Runner meets Steamers.

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NOTICES

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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post

Away with Pessimism.
Against these facts such a
barren victory as the capture of
war-ravaged Poland and Galicia
carries but small weight in the
balance. The Arsenal of Britain,
France and Russia are blazing
day and night and this, with the
fact that the supplies of the world
are open to the Allies, is the most
significant development for the
campaign of the coming spring.
The Kaiser predicted an end to the
war by October, but it is not to
be. Europe may tremble and
the pessimist may shiver in his
shoes, but there is only one
possible end to the war. That
will come when the Allies have
obtained the sufficiency of am-
munition and equipment for
which they are now striving with
might and main and no one can
deny that once their organisation
is complete the output will prove
to be overwhelmingly greater
than that of the enemy.

Daily Press.

The Currency Muddle.
In the City of Victoria there
are upwards of eighty money
changers who find the business
profitable enough to make it
worth their while to pay a license
fee of \$50 per annum (bank
notes, now presumably), instead
of only \$10 as formerly. Three
meetings are held by the money
changers daily at which sub-
coin is bought and sold forward
and the discount rate decided
according to the nature of these
operations. The Government
could bring the sub-coinage with
the silver dollar to par in a
month if it would undertake to
receive its crown rents and
market rents in sub-coin. Selling
this the only other prospect of
promptly rehabilitating the sub-
sidary coinage would be for the
large concerns like the Electric
Tramway Company, the Star Ferry
Company, and the Steamboat
Companies whose revenues are
largely in sub-coin—and who as
a consequence lose heavily on ex-
change every year—to deposit
this coin in the banks instead of
selling it periodically to the
money changers. Otherwise, if
the evil is entirely to be removed
the Government would have to
keep on withdrawing and dem-
onstrating until the exchange is at
par with the fictitious value of
the bank note. Thus we have in
the Colony what may well be
called a currency muddle.

China Mail.

War Munition, Wages and Profits.

The war bonus granted is in
nearly all cases enormously
greater than the promised increase
of one-fifth on average profits
earned by the manufacturers in
1912-14. In most factories the
war bonus takes the form of an
increase in wage per unit of work
done, or per unit of time spent in
work, so that the increase in
wage is proportionate to the turn-
over. In the case of employers,
however, two years are taken
arbitrarily as a basis of calcula-
tion, and the Munitions Act
lays down the principle that,
apart altogether from the
utilization of machinery, re-
presenting capital, continuously
from midnight on Sunday to
midnight on the following Satur-
day, capital can only obtain a
profit one-fifth greater than in a
period when the machinery was
only used, and the staff employed,
for eight hours instead of twenty-
four hours per day. Here there
is another case where there is one
law for the worker and another
for the employer. If it be right
to increase the remuneration of
labour according to the time
worked or the work done, surely
the same principle ought to have
been applied to the remuneration of
the employer. And yet employers
have not publicly complained.

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Carte or Table d'Hôte with
Wines & Liquors of the Best
ALEXANDRA CAFE.



DESTROYS THE GERMS OF DISEASE.

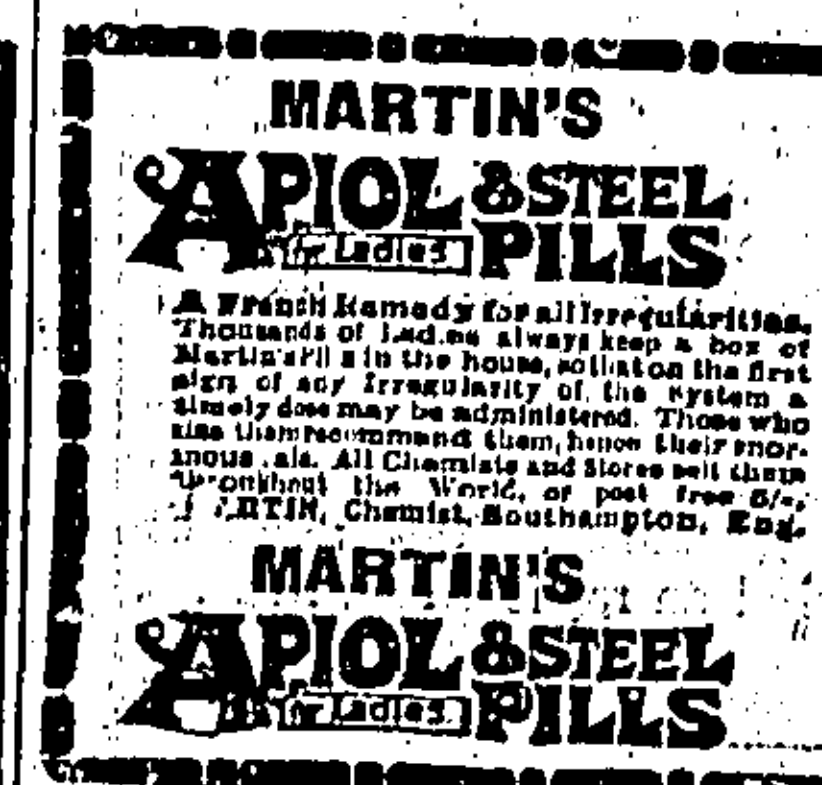
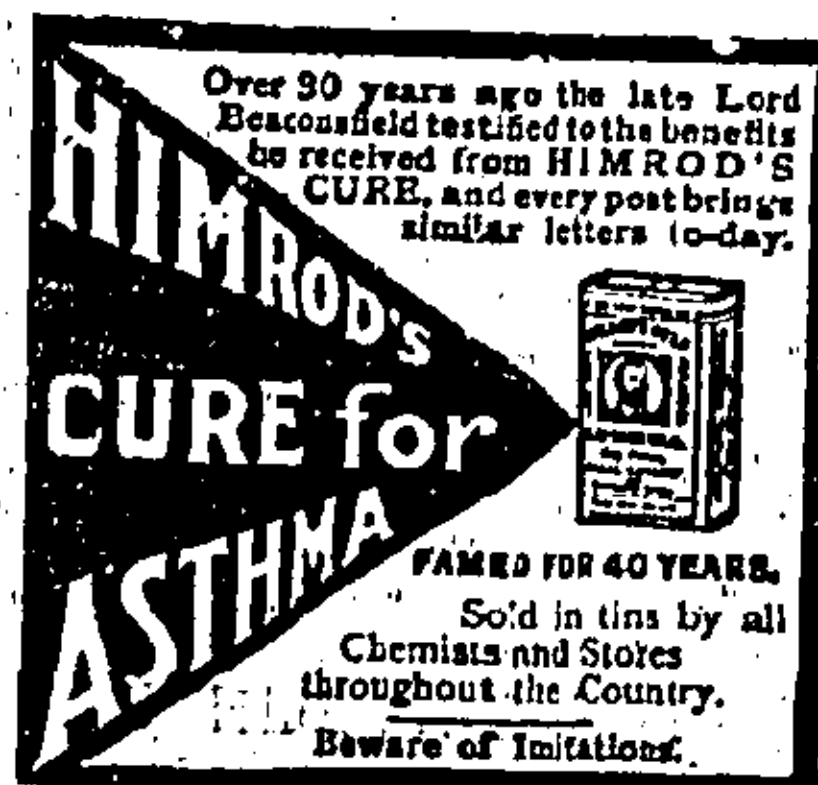
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quality of Sugar. We give our special
attention to our business and sanitary
arrangements.

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of

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AND

VARIOUS DISTRICTS

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Hongkong, 18th July, 1913

GENERAL NEWS.

Clever Brothers.
Mr. G. W. L. Marshall Hall, composer and professor of music, who has just died, was the brother of Mr. Marshall Hall, the celebrated K.O. When talent runs in families, it generally runs in the same direction. Thus we have the Kitcheners—soldiers, the Rossitts—poets; and the Terrys—players. It is seldom that two brothers make equal successes in such different walks of life. There could hardly be greater contrasts in avocation than those of musicians and criminal advocates.

Oh, the Novelists!
It is profoundly impressive to notice that a "message" was sent by Mr. Hall (Cine) to Mrs. Fankhurst says the *Globe*, which was reproduced with all the dignity of a "full head" by several papers. The proverbial message itself does not strike the unprejudiced as a totally epoch-making, but it is only another symptom of the noble way in which our writers of romance are trying to make themselves indispensable to the State. Happy thought: Why not hand over the government of this country to a Committee of Novelists? Mr. Max Pemberton, as the author of "The Iron Pirate," would, of course, go to the Admiralty and deal effectively with the submarine peril.

"Notes and Queries."
The shock of war has shaken down several journalistic edifices which had no very secure foundation. But it will be a thousand pities if our pleasant little contemporary *Notes and Queries* should be unable to withstand the stress and strain of these troublous times. With a candour that is refreshing, a note in this week's issue explains that "the paper cannot be continued indefinitely" owing to the weekly deficit which has been experienced since the outbreak of war. Since 1848, *Notes and Queries* has been indefatigable in the collection of quaint and out-of-the-way items, chiefly of antiquarian and literary interest, and its loss would be felt more than that of many a more pretentious publication.

Economic Endurance.
We sincerely hope it is true that Lord Middleton and Mr. Harold Cox are to be members of the Inter-Departmental Committee on retrenchment in the spending departments of the State. Lord Middleton, whose knowledge of the public service is considerable, certainly initiated the debate in the Lords which led to the decision of the Government, both by his admirable letters to the *Saturday Review* and by his action in the Upper House. Mr. Harold Cox has long shown himself a writer of wide information on economic and financial matters. His article in the new *Edinburgh Review*, "Economic Endurance," which formed the basis of his speech at Merchant Taylor's Hall, is a masterly effort. Mr. Cox was once secretary of the Cobden Club.

Increased Taxation in Australia.
The expenditure entailed by the war has rendered necessary certain increases in taxation, but it is proposed to raise the additional revenue required by means of customs, land-tax, and death duties, the incidence of the tariff being cast on Protectionist lines. The Government does not intend to interfere with State sources of income more than can be helped, and does not propose to adopt a Federal income tax. When the Budget estimates were framed, it was expected that Australia would not send more than 30,000 or 40,000 troops to Europe, but further contingents have since been offered and accepted, and it is probable that another £3,500,000 will be required over and above the present estimate, on behalf of the Expeditionary Forces from Australia, to the end of the financial year. A loan of £24,500,000 on account of the war has been received from the British Government, and it has been further agreed to lend the Commonwealth an additional sum of £3,500,000 with which to continue important public works.

If you have lost your appetite for the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you

NOTICE.

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are BACKED by
GUARANTEE for
FIVE YEARS.

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S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, Friday July 23rd.

(Continued from Yesterday.)

A Dead Certainty.

The following vivid letter from a young officer of a famous Territorial battalion in Flanders is particularly worth quoting: "It was a joy to get your letter. I will tell you in a minute the circumstances. But before doing so let me wonder if you realize the conditions under which I sent you my last. I sent it off an hour or two before we marched off to an attack we made the next morning. There were five of us in the room as I wrote, and it makes one feel a bit curious to know that the five of us would not be in there or alive anywhere the following evening. That was a dead certainty. Three were killed within 12 hours before you had breakfast the next morning—one wounded and I alone unhit and well. You see we can work these things out with almost actuarial precision. Our battalion had 17 company officers in the attack—eight were killed, four wounded, one missing. Of the four unscathed three of us had not been in attack before. I find myself digressing already. Our attack was the one towards—on Sunday, May 9, the one in which *The Times* kicked up the fuss with reference to alleged shortage of H.E. shells. I won't and can't say anything about that. But what the official and unofficial reports dismissed in a few lines was to us fifteen and a half hours of desperate bloody fighting. I won't apologize for the second adjective—it is *le mot juste*, and no other will serve. We were the extreme left, the pivot of the whole attack, and we were the only battalion that succeeded in doing its job that day. The minute our bombardment ceased we were over our parapet; and charging right through we captured the first, second, and third lines of German trenches on our front at the point of the bayonet. We swept straight through while two companies, turning right and left, bayoneted and bombed the Huns back along their trenches for a couple of hundred yards on either side. Then we settled down to hold on to what we had taken. According to programme the—and—and (not Territorials, but Regulars) should have advanced in the same way on their front and connected with us. They couldn't get through, and never got through. Meanwhile, we held on, and held on, against steadily increasing German counter-attacks. Our O. O. came with us, though he had been on the sick list for ten days, and the day after we came down had to go again into hospital. Our Major went up with the bombing party into the German trench on our left where they held them at bay for hours until they brought up trench mortars. But our right was floating in the air. We stuck it grimly for eight hours or more until half-past 2 on that Sunday afternoon. My God, it was a

Sunday I should like to forget.

Their guns and ours kept a continuous deafening bombardment the whole day. Shells were pitching everywhere and anywhere. We had a nasty snaffle fire from machine guns we could not locate, and from snipers. We got a message in the front trench from the Brigadier. "You have done splendidly, the—are coming up to reinforce you." That was about 11.15, and I remember thinking of you people in England in church or strolling round the country lanes. Well, we held on with men getting hit in quite an unhealthy way. We held on—we saw our reinforcements come out, we saw them fade away. We found the Germans coming up in force on our flanks. Then we got the order to retire. There was nothing else to do, and it was bitter and damnable. Moreover, we had to fight our way through the German lines again in order to regain our men. I can't go into details of the hellish afternoon, for hours above our waists in the mud and foul crawling water of the German communication trenches, isolated and cut off by an enemy we could not see, but who was steadily reducing our numbers by very excellent sniping. We were four subalterns in command of 30 to 40 men. Two of the officers were killed. The other man and myself determined to wait until darkness and then try and get through the German lines to our own. It was a risk, but everything was a risk that day. To cut a long (and in reality too thrilling to be enjoyable) story short, we made the venture and we got through back into our trenches about a quarter past 8. Incidentally, I found that I was reported killed. (My name, indeed, was down in the preliminary list of casualties). How and why I got through without being hit I shall never know. In advancing under cross fire men on either side of me—within hand's reach of me—were killed. At one point I had halted my men for a breather (it was in the first charge of the morning, after taking the first and before reaching the second German trench). The two men on each side of me (I could have touched any of the four) went in succession. A bullet struck the ground between my forehead and the ground—I was lying as flat as possible—but it only covered my face and head with dust. When I took up the first reinforcements to our front line we had to cross a field of a hundred yards of flat, bare ground, with scarcely a blade of grass and with a machine-gun sweeping the place and a sniper doing very pretty shooting—too pretty for my liking, though; a corporal and myself were the only ones of the party who got across without being hit. Our hottest time I think, though, was the final scramble back over this ground to the British trench in the evening. About 120-150 yards through German barbed wire and across ground raked by a withering cross-fire. It was a hailstorm of lead, bullets splitting up the ground and filling the air with a buzz of angry bees and bursting shells. For one hellish moment I was caught in the barbed wire, but managed somehow to wrench myself free,

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TO LET.—FOUR ROOMED FLATS in Hanoi Road, Kowloon, and May Road, Hongkong, with possession on October next, English Baths and Kitchen ranges, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light, First Class Modern Apartments throughout, including Water Carriage System.
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TO LET.—From 1st September next; desirable six and eight roomed Residences in Broadwood and Wong nei Chong Road, the latter commanding a fine view of the Race Course, For terms and particulars apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

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TO LET.—Houses in "Torres Buildings" Kowloon Cheap rental. Apply to:—SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION.

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my rose almost burrowing the ground. Men were being hit all about me. Somehow I shall never know how or why I got across the foot of our parapet. There was a slight ridge there; lying absolutely flat, it gave cover. It was still light—about 7.45—and I told the men about to wait until it was darker before the last dash over the sandbags into our lines.

Asleep Under Fire.

Believe or disbelieve the following, but it is a fact, and it surprised no one more than myself. Lying there flat under the slightest ridge of earth, with shells bursting and whistling overhead, with bullets throwing up earth behind and before and around one, and going "phlat" against the parapet which was my desired haven 20 yards away, lying there I fell fast asleep from sheer exhaustion. It must have been nearly half an hour when I woke. I made the dash, scrambled up the parapet, and flung myself over and down among my men. I never said "Thank God" as I said it then. I went into the dug-out of the—to rest and get a smoke (my first of the whole day). Somebody came along, and a voice asked in the darkness, "Is Mr.—here?" "Yes, who wants me?" "Thank God, sir, we thought you were killed." It was my company sergeant-major, and we shook hands—not a usual proceeding in the Army. From him I learnt the news—"Killed, sir!" "—?" "Dead, sir, he died in my arms." "—?" "Killed"—and so

TO LET.

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WANTED.—Residence of 5 rooms or more with garden or tennis Court, on an elevated position, excepting Wan Cha or east. Apply to "M. K." c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

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LOST.—Brindled Scotch Terrier dog; answers to name of Mac. Lost in the vicinity of Kowloon City. Any one returning same to D. Logan, Kowloon Docks will be rewarded to the extent of \$25.

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FOR SALE.—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.'s Godowns 1 & 2 connected by covered alleyway—located on Section B Marine Lot 243, Kennedy Town. Crown Rent \$160.00 per annum, together with permanent Steel Pier opposite godowns, and upon which the Crown Rent is \$300.00 per annum.
Steam Launch "America" in first class condition, having been stripped and thoroughly overhauled in 1914.
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UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Khanomohomud Oil Company
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Hongkong, 26th August, 1915.
Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

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Hansang, Chiaofoo.
Jukhanglee Taitung Hotel, Swatow.

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Rayward Tangomaru, Kobe.

Tongsangloong, Kobe.

Wongparlin Minglee Hotel, Shanghai.

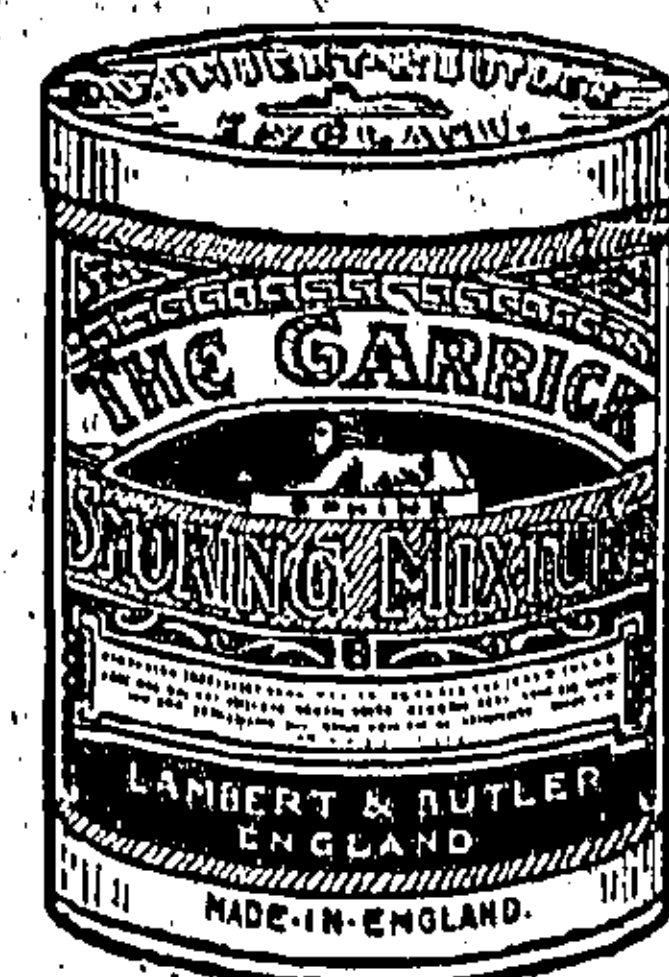
R. BLACK, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1915.

on through name after name. It is impossible to describe—it is difficult even now for us to realize; but we had done our job as a battalion, even though the British forces were at night as they were in the morning before the attack. That was not the least bitter, least tragic feature of it all.
(Continued on Extra.)

NOTICES.

THE TALK
OF THE MAN
WHO ENJOYS
HIS PIPE



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SATISFACTION
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CLIMATE

The "GARRICK" Smoking Mixture is mild—with a mellowness and "Character" that blend smoothly in every delicious puff.
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AMERICA TO JAPAN, Lindsay Russell	.60	THE MEANING OF THE WAR, Henri Bergson	.80
VANISHING ROADS, R. H. ESSAYS, R. Le Gallienne	.40	THE GREAT WAR FOR THE GREATER PEACE, Commonplace	.80
BERNARD SHAW, AN EPITAPH, John Palmer	.80	TO ALL THE WORLD, EXCEPT GERMANY, A. E. Sillwell	.25
THE RECITER'S TREASURY OF IRISH VERSE & PROSE	.25	RUSSIA AND DEMOCRACY, W. S. Lilly	.30
HOW TO TELL STORIES TO CHILDREN, Bryant	.20	WAR POEMS & OTHER TRANSLATIONS, Lord Curzon	.35
AUNT AUGUSTA IN EGYPT, Buckroze	.80	SO AS BY FIRE, Notes on the War by H. G. Wells	.30
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		EVOLUTION & THE WAR, C. Mitchell	.20

NOTICE.

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HONGKONG.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, serve to the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

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DEATHS.

WALMSLEY.—At Quarry Bay on the 30th inst., through an accident, Arthur Walmsley, aged 33 years.

THOMSON.—On June 17, 1915, killed in action in France, Pte. James G. Thomson, 1st Gordon Highlanders, and one of the Shanghai Contingent; youngest and beloved son of David and Isabella Thomson, Dunoon, and late of Dumbarton.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1915.

THE ZEPPELIN—A YEAR'S SCORE

The First Lord's statement as to the effect of the various Zeppelin raids during the past year, even though it tells a sorrowful story, has its reassuring side for us who are living thousands of miles away from it all and, in most cases, have friends at home about whose safety we are naturally anxious. In the first place, the statement puts an end to many foolish rumours that have been handed round the Colony: wild stories of an untold number of lives lost, towns destroyed etc. In the second, it shows that the air attacks, on the strength of which Germany hoped to win "the next war," have been ludicrously futile. The facts, as briefly sketched by Mr. Balfour, are these: During an unknown number of aircraft raids, spreading over a period of twelve months, there are 309 casualties to report, "and only on one occasion has damage been inflicted which, by any stretch of language, could be described as of the smallest military importance." The casualty lists include forty-nine children, eighteen of whom were killed, and two hundred and sixty adults, seventy-one of whom were killed. No soldier or sailor was killed.

How this squares with the "raids on fortified towns" mentioned in the various German communiques is for the masters in mediocrity who invented them to decide. With but a narrow strip of water between the English coast and the Flemish, and with a whole year in which to make experiments, in air warfare, these noisy German braggarts have succeeded in killing eighteen children and seventy-one non-combatants, and in doing a certain amount of damage to private property. Their raids have been just mere wantonness; they have been "brutal, and have served no hostile purpose whatever." How many German lives and aircraft have been sacrificed to obtain this glorious result we are not told, but we know from past wires that the raiders have not always come off scatheless.

The Germans would doubtless contend that, in a bombardment of any kind, there is always a possibility of non-combatants being injured or killed. That is so; and had the air raids taken place at, let us say, Chatham or Devonport or Aldershot, though one would have deplored the loss of civilian life as much as in the existing circumstances, Germany would not have been branded butcher and baby-killer—as she will be for centuries to come. The British nation is too sporting an one to waste time in lamenting fair losses; it is the stealing of lives of unarmed people that we resent. The Germans seem to have set out with the idea of causing pain and damage; no matter to whom or by what means. It is the modern Prussian notion of manliness. Their professors (from the snugness of an easy chair and secure in the knowledge that they themselves are not likely ever to get hurt) have preached "hardness"; have laid it down that pity or consideration for the weak is immoral and contemptible; and so, with the valour of a young rough who charges through a crowd of little boys and girls, smacking their heads or pulling off their hats, up-to-date Germany goes to war. When she is in danger of being fired on, she puts women and children in front of her, knowing that no soldier of any civilised nation would shoot, under these circumstances. And her sea warfare is carried on on the same valiant principle. She torpedoes a cargo vessel, and laughs at the struggles of the drowning men; she sinks a huge liner, knowing full well that many of the passengers whom she is sending to death are women and children; and she bombards a fishing village or an unfortified pleasure resort. Is it any wonder that Britain, France and Russia have determined that such an utterly irresponsible Power shall be disarmed and shall cease to be a Power? What sort of men would the troops of the Allies be if they did not resolve to stamp out, once and for all, a nation that has shown itself unfit in every way to bear arms or to hold State responsibilities?

The Alleged Armed Robbery.
The statement of a Lantau woman to the police that her house was held up by robbers, armed with revolvers, opens up two sore points: the ease with which the Chinese seem able to get possession of revolvers and the need for more practical co-operation with the Government of this Colony on the part of the Kwangtung officials. From the readiness with which the men in question are alleged to have made straightway for Chinese territory the inference is that they were not British subjects but belonged to that detestable class that hovers anywhere between here and Canton, with friends in either place to give them shelter and with intermediate homes at Macao or some smaller island. One would have thought that, for its own great comfort and security, the Kwangtung Government would keep a stricter watch on the traffic in arms. As things are, there seems little to prevent any Canton coolie from possessing a revolver and ammunition and, when he is tired of these, from passing them on to someone else—that someone else not infrequently being a Hongkong Chinese.

Our Police Court.

We understand that when a case was called upon at the police court this morning, the defendant, a local business man, stepped on to the rostrum near the judicial table, held a brief undertaken conversation with the presiding magistrate—and then left the court. That this conversation was inaudible is amply proved by the fact that the press reporters themselves, close though they were to the magistrate, could not hear what was said. All that anyone present was aware of was that the gentleman had been called upon to answer a summons.

Whether he was fined or discharged was not known till the pressmen made enquiries out of court. The case was a perfectly simple one—merely one of the scores of unmuzzled dog charges that come before the magistrates in the course of a month or two; but that hardly matters. We ask—as we asked some few months back when another local European was allowed to have his case heard privately instead of in open court—why should a procedure, the mere thought of which would scandalise any staid citizen at home, be allowed in Hongkong? Whatever the charge is—whether disgraceful or, as in this instance, entirely trifling—it is the recognised practice of British courts to discuss it publicly and not in any hole-and-corner manner, and we know of no reason why this particular Colony should be allowed to depart from custom and law!

Nomination and not Examination.
One of to-day's wires states that an army order suspends the old rule of admission to the army by examination. Instead, commissions will be given to candidates specially nominated. This is a move in the right direction—provided it does not go past the post altogether. Our St. Andrew and Woolwich system is just the other swing of the pendulum from the old-fashioned custom of allowing men to buy their way into the army; and what has long been wanted is a happy mean between extremes. It was a public scandal that any fool should be able to act as an army officer merely because he had money; but by the examination system a new danger was thrust in the path: that of excluding a man of nerve and brain and resource from the honour of holding the King's commission solely because he was weak in class subjects. Most of us have known men who were calculated to make a name for themselves as soldiers, but who, through being ploughed for Sandhurst, were "finished for life." Of course there were odds and ends of things open to them: creeping in through the militia (and being looked down upon therefore by their mates) or enlisting on the chance of promotion—which was generally worse than disastrous; but, in a general way, such a man was made discontented and unsettled for life, and the army probably lost a good officer. The Boer War showed us that there are many a man in the ranks fully deserving of a commission, and the new regulation should go long way towards setting matters right.

DAY BY DAY.

FOR EVIL NEWS POST, WHILE GOOD NEWS BAILS.—Milton.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 84; rain.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 77;
rain and fog.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 36½ columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 34 published.

The Mails.
Canadian, U. K. and U. S. Mails.—Closed per s.s. China to-day at 11 a.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closed per s.s. Yingchow to-day at 3 p.m.
Australian Mail.—Closes tomorrow per s.s. Changsha at 11 a.m.

Up to the Minute—Share Market News.

Closing prices:—
Banks.—\$820, sellers.
Unions.—\$972, sellers.

Indo (Combined) \$145 ss.
Deferred 90 ss.
Chinas (Preferred) 55 ss.

China Sagars.—\$120, and \$126½ sales.

Luzons.—\$38, nom.
Ural Caspians.—3½/- buyers.

Ewos.—1½/- \$178½, buyers.
Langkats.—1½/- \$37½, buyers.

Shanghai and Hongkong W. Co. Ltd.—\$91, buyers.
Hongkong Lunds.—\$109, nom.

Hongkong Cottons.—\$8.15, buyers.
Union Waterboats.—\$17½, sellers.

Shanghai Cottons in S'hai—1½/- \$105, buyers.
Humphreys' Estates.—\$6½.

Shanghai Docks \$63, buyers.
Kang Yik—1½/- \$17, sales.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9/8d.

To-day's Anniversary.
To-day is the 35th anniversary of the late Earl Roberts' arrival in Candahar after his celebrated march.

Royal Birthdays.
To-day is the birthday of the Queen of Holland and the Emperor of Japan.

The Departure of the China.
The sailing of the Pacific Mail steamer *China* has been postponed until to-morrow at noon.

Notice to Consignees.
Consignees are reminded that goods ex s.s. Bloemfontein remaining undelivered after to-morrow will be subject to rent.

Auction Sale.
Mr. G. P. Lammert will sell by auction, to-morrow at 11 a.m., at his sale rooms, a quantity of valuable household furniture.

Wall Collapse.
At 78 Fu Lu, Shamsuipo, a wall collapsed injuring a coolie to such an extent that treatment at the Tung Wah Hospital was necessitated.

Dairy Farm News.
The Dairy Farm Company wishes to inform its customers that it has just received a shipment of Kippers and fillets of Haddock.

Murder in the New Territory.
A shopkeeper at 28, Wong King Kee, Saikang, has made a report to the police that his wife was murdered yesterday. Details of the affair are not yet to hand.

Muzzling Order Summonses.
This morning Messrs. A. L. Anderson, and W. L. Pattenden, both residents on The Peak, were summoned for allowing their dogs abroad unmuzzled. They were each fined five dollars.

MR. GEORGE CALDERON MISSING.
Amongst those reported wounded in Gallipoli and since reported missing is Mr. George Calderon, the Slavonic scholar, who is also well known to playgoers by his adaptations of Russian plays, as well as by his own plays, "The Fountain" and others.

Mr. Calderon went to France last autumn as an interpreter with the Blues, and was wounded at the first battle of Ypres. He was given a commission in the 2nd Royal Warwickshires, and came to England a second time wounded. Later he was given a commission in the Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry, and early in May was sent to Gallipoli, where he was attached to the King's Own Scottish Borderers, and was wounded on June 4.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

More Bad News for the Enemy.

If there is nothing of a particularly enlivening nature, so far as "our side" is concerned, in the over-night and morning wires, there is more than a little in them that is calculated to add to Germany's disquiet. It can hardly be encouraging, for instance, to know that an added enemy in the form of cholera has come, that the Allies have made a successful air raid on the German lines at Bixchoote, or that Japan has decided to place her munition factories at the disposal of the Allies—"particularly Russia," while there must be much that is exasperating in Mr. Balfour's statement of Zeppelin affairs. After all the lurid lies that Germany has spread broadcast, it can hardly be pleasant for her to be told that she is not only knave but fool as well. We wonder, by the way, if it has occurred to her to contrast the British idea of a bombardment with her own. Germany bombards the East coast, hits a girls' school, three churches and a parambulator; Britain bombards Zebrugges, which is strongly garrisoned by the enemy, and the result, in killed alone, is six hundred.

In the Balkans.
Things seem to be bristling on the move down in the Balkans. Germany, in her customary honourable manner, is at work down there, doing all that she can to stir up strife; but, as we have before remarked, Germany does not—and never did—shine in diplomacy. When she undertakes anything of the sort she is safe to make a muddle of it sooner or later. Then she tries to conceal the flaws in her work by rubbing in lies, just as an unhandy carpenter stuffs an ill-made joint with putty. Any fair-minded neutral would, we think, admit offhand that British, French and Russian diplomatists have forgotten more than the Germans will ever know concerning the handling of a delicate situation.

Germany has low cunning by the barrelful, but of real foresight and tact she knows nothing. Her head is too thick. And she need not be in too great a hurry to invade Serbia. Last year Austria tried that, and quickly discovered that she was backing the wrong horse. It looks grand on paper; it is fine to be able to say that a couple of hundred thousand men are just across the Hungarian frontier, awaiting the Kaiser's almighty command to walk in and take what they like. But they may have to ask Serbia—and possibly even Rumania—about that. This is just Germany's old game again: bluff and threat—with but precious little "do" behind it all.

The Russians.
There is little enough that is new from the Russian front, but what is clear enough is that the Tsar's troops are continuing to act on a defensive that is more wary and destructive to an enemy than many an offensive has been. Day after day, this hopeless "invasion" of Russia by the Germans goes on, with nothing to show for it so far as they are concerned but a steadily decreasing army. And the cold weather is coming on! And wherever the Russians retreat they follow their old plan of leaving nothing for the enemy. Will Germany ever realise what a fool she is making of herself, and how entirely her leg is being pulled.

LOCAL.
Another prize of war, the s.s. *Frisia*, was brought into Hongkong Harbour yesterday afternoon.

Accurate British Gunnery.
The German survivors of the Heligoland engagement have arrived at Harwich. They declare that the British guns were fired with terrific accuracy and force and that most of the men on the decks of the German warships perished.

German Airship Captured.
A Zeppelin airship bombarded Mlava station in Poland. The Russians hit the Zeppelin and captured eight of the crew, two quickfiring and a quantity of explosives.

SOMETHING AMISS.
Summons Against European Unserviced.

At the Marine Court this morning, a case was down for hearing in which L. Mc. Laren, chief officer of the s.s. *Madawaska* was summoned by A. Mao Lean the master of the storementioned ship with unlawfully and wilfully disobeying his lawful commands, the time fixed by the Court being 10.30. The police could not find the defendant, however, therefore the summons could not be served.

The alleged offence was said to have taken place in Victoria Harbour, on the 23rd inst.

The police were still making a search for the man when we left the Court.

Funeral.
The funeral of the late Gunner A. Walmsley, No. 2 Section Artillery Battery, will pass the Monument at 5 p.m. to-day.

Dress. Honour Parade order (no helmet badge). Officers and Warrant Officers wear a crepe band on the left arm. Officers will wear swords.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.
Corps Orders issued by Lieut. Col. A. Chapman V.D. state:—

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A Zeppelin airship bombarded Mlava station in Poland. The Russians hit the Zeppelin and captured eight of the crew, two quickfiring and a quantity of explosives.

SOMETHING AMISS.
Summons Against European Unserviced.

At the Marine Court this morning, a case was down for hearing in which L. Mc. Laren, chief officer of the s.s. *Madawaska* was summoned by A. Mao Lean the master of the storementioned ship with unlawfully and wilfully disobeying his lawful commands, the time fixed by the Court being 10.30. The police could not find the defendant, however, therefore the summons could not be served.

The alleged offence was said to have taken place in Victoria Harbour, on the 23rd inst.

The police were still making a search for the man when we left the Court.

Funeral.
The funeral of the late Gunner A. Walmsley, No. 2 Section Artillery Battery, will pass the Monument at 5 p.m. to-day.

Dress. Honour Parade order (no helmet badge). Officers and Warrant Officers wear a crepe band on the left arm. Officers will wear swords.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.
Corps Orders issued by Lieut. Col. A. Chapman V.D. state:—

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A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

LEADING EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR.

Extracts from the war news contained in the "Hongkong Telegraph" of August 31, 1914.

The Surrender of Apia.
The Secretary of State for the Colonies announces that Apia, in German Samoa, surrendered to an expeditionary force, sent by the Governor of New Zealand, on Saturday.

The Land Battle.
Lord Kitchener has issued a statement describing the British share in the four days' battle starting on the 23rd in which the Allies were occupied in resisting and checking the German advance and withdrawing to new lines of defence. The battle began at Mons, on Sunday. The German attack was stubbornly pressed and repeated, but it was completely checked by the British front. On Monday the Germans made vigorous efforts, with superior numbers, to prevent the safe withdrawal of the British force and drive it into the fortress of Maubeuge. This was frustrated and the enemy's losses on both days far exceed ours. The British retirement proceeded on the 25th with continuous fighting, though not on the scale of the previous two days.

By night, on the 25th, the British occupied a line between Cambrai, Laocoteau and Landreocote. It was intended to resume the retirement at daybreak on the 26th, but five German army corps attacked and the fighting was so close and fierce that it was impossible to carry out our retirement till the afternoon. This battle was most severe and desperate and our troops extricated themselves magnificently under the heaviest artillery fire. Since the 26th the British have not been molested. They rested and refitted after the exertions of their glorious achievement and are ready for the next great encounter undaunted in spirit.

To-day the Frenchmen bore the brunt of an attack which was repulsed. On the 28th the British Cavalry Brigade under Colonel Sir Philip Chetwode, fought a brilliant action against the German cavalry.

The strategic position of ourselves and our allies is: Where as a decisive victory for us would be fatal to the enemy, the continuance of Anglo-French resistance which can keep in the closest grip with the enemy's best troops can if prolonged, lead to only one conclusion.

Turkish Neutrality.
Turkish diplomats are giving most positive assurances that Turkey will strictly observe neutrality.

Accurate British Gunnery.
The German survivors of the Heligoland engagement have arrived at Harwich. They declare that the British guns were fired with terrific accuracy and force and that most of the men on the decks of the German warships perished.

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JAIL-BREAKING AT KIRIN.

Machine-Guns Brought into Play.

News of a very determined jail-breaking incident is reported from Kirin, in which a large number of men—later reports say four hundred—were killed and wounded says the *Japan Chronicle* of August 10. It appears that on the 6th instant some convicts were at work outside the prison gate, and at about two o'clock, taking advantage of the absence of the warders at tiffin, they ran back to the prison, and, breaking the locks of the cells, set free about 1,000 inmates. Evidently this attempt at jail-breaking had been pre-arranged, for the men as soon as liberated armed themselves with the swords, rifles and revolvers of the jailers, and all sorts of other weapons, and attacked the warders. At the same time the convicts set fire to the kitchen, which burned furiously. The jailers, taken unaware and most of them being unarmed, were at a decided disadvantage. In a brief space of time over fifty were shot or cut down, and only half a dozen escaped to give the alarm to the police and military authorities.

A contingent of police was sent to quell the disturbance, but was routed by the convicts after a pitched battle. The troops then arrived on the scene with some machine-guns, which were used against the prison-breakers with deadly effect. The convicts, however, fought with dogged stubbornness, and despite heavy casualties on both sides the fight was kept up without intermission all through the night and till two o'clock the following afternoon. By this time many of the convicts had either been killed, wounded or captured, though about 200 men who had taken up their position in empty houses were still offering resistance when this dispatch was sent. The town has been placed under martial law, as about 300 men are believed to be at large, and all Chinese are subjected to strict examination on coming into or leaving the town.

According to a later dispatch, the disturbance has been quelled and order restored after 27 hours of fighting. Altogether over one hundred prison officials, policemen, and soldiers, and three hundred convicts were killed and wounded before the disturbance was suppressed.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.
Police Reserve Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D. S. P. (Reserve) state:—

Parades.
Tuesday to Thursday, August 31st to September 2nd, as detailed in orders of 30th-31st instant.

Patrols.
Tuesday to Thursday, August 31st to September 2nd, as already detailed in Orders.

5.50 p.m. Chief Inspector Mason, Sergeant Lammert, Silvanetto, and A. E. Alves. Also Potter and Wright to patrol with Inspector Wilden.

8.50 p.m. Five men to be detailed by O. C. Portuguese Co. Mrs. Ward to patrol are reminded that they must obtain a copy of the "Duty Reminders."

Police Reserve Band.
The Hon. C. S. P. has sanctioned the following appointments in the band:—

I. da Costa, to be Bandmaster, A. J. M. Rodrigues, to be Crown-Sergeant, P. A. Rozario, to be Sergeant.

Unless otherwise ordered, band practices will take place every Tuesday and Friday at 6 p.m. sharp.

Band recruits will parade for squad drill under crown-sergeant C. M. S. Alves on Thursday, September 2nd, at 6 p.m.

Theft from a Steamer.
A coolie, living at Yau-nai, has reported to the police that while asleep on the s.s. *Charles Harduin*

DUTY OF THRIFT

THE ADVERSE BALANCE OF TRADE.

Mr. Samuel's Warning.

Mr. Herbert Samuel, Postmaster-General, at Saltburn on July 15, addressed a conference held to promote investment in the War Loan and to advocate personal and household economy.

Mr. Samuel explained that the conference had been summoned to inaugurate a war savings campaign. Referring to the success of the War Loan, he said that with the previous great War Loan the Government had now received from the nation to help in the prosecution of the war an amount not far short of 1,000 million pounds, but all the money would be needed, and one feared it might be necessary to call for more in the future. He proceeded:

"We know that a premature or inconclusive peace would not only be the sacrifice of our great objects, but would be a costly peace, for it would be the precursor at no distant date of another war. Consequently we are bound to carry on this struggle, whatever effort or time may be necessary, until victory is achieved. (Cheers.) Therefore it is necessary that the financial resources of the nation should be husbanded and money saved in case in some months from now the Government may have to call for further supplies of money. We have to provide the silver boiler and the golden shell, and both are necessary for the prosecution of the war. Another fact, which gives cause for much concern is that our imports are growing at a very rapid pace and our exports are falling off to a remarkable degree. During the first six months of this year the imports increased by 53 millions of pounds compared with the corresponding period last year. Our exports in the same period fell off by 79 millions. That is a balance of 132 million against us, and if similar conditions prevail for the whole year it means 264 millions. It is necessary therefore that we maintain our gold reserves."

"Stinginess A Virtue."

For these reasons, Mr. Samuel continued, the Government urged economy and the accumulation of money. By consuming fewer goods from abroad imports would be strengthened. After the war there might be much unemployment, and it was necessary to provide against the lean years. There was plenty of room for economy, especially in the most wasteful of all waste, alcoholic liquor. (Cheers.) Abstinence from drink was an obvious way of effecting economy, but there were scores of other ways in which the purchase of luxuries should cease and the labour involved in their production be used for the help of the nation. The moment had come when, so far as personal expenditure was concerned, it had become a virtue to be stingy. (Laughter and cheers.) The money thus saved could be invested in the War Loan. The moment had come when, with an easy conscience, people could at last serve both God and Mammon. (Laughter and cheers.) He was recently, he said, in France and Flanders, and one could not think without emotion of what the men there were giving. Whatever we did at home to assist was little by comparison. (Cheers.)

Mr. Harry Duck, agent and president of the Cleveland Miners' Association, said the Cleveland miners were not now being employed full time. Having regard to what Mr. Samuel had said about the importance of decreasing our imports, he pointed out that much ore had been imported for making munitions while we had any amount of ore at home which could be used for the purpose.

Mr. Samuel, in reply, said how far it was necessary to mix the imported ore with the Cleveland ore in order to get the best results was a matter which had to be considered. He promised, however, to bring the matter to the notice of the Board of Trade.

COMPANY MEETING.

Lih Teh Oil Mill Co., Ltd.

The annual meeting of the Lih Teh Oil Mill Co., Ltd., was held on August 25 at the offices of Messrs. A. R. Burkill and Sons, Shanghai. Mr. A. W. Burkill presided, and the other directors present were Messrs. Liu Ching-yin, Pere Sallon, W. A. Hohn, and S. S. Benjamin. The attendance represented 4,742 shares.

The secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, and the auditor's report, the Chairman said:—Gentlemen, The past year has been one of great difficulty and anxiety to your directors. We had only worked for two months of the present financial year when war broke out and owing to the consequent disorganized state of the oil and cake markets all over the world, the mill was closed down after working up the small stock of seed in hand. Early in the winter, prospects improved, and we were able to dispose of our stock of cake and oil at satisfactory prices. As the mill could now be worked at a profit, it was decided to start up again, and this was done on January 27 with every prospect of doing well, as we had made contracts at remunerative prices for our output of oil and cake for some months ahead.

On the morning of January 31, the crushing plant and main godown were completely destroyed by fire, but thanks to the efforts of the Fire Brigade, the engine and boiler house and refinery were saved, and consequently we have been able to continue our refining. Prompt steps were taken to order the most modern crushing plant, and we hope to have same working by the end of this year as part of the plant is on its way, but in view of the great difficulties our makers have had to contend with, both in manufacturing and shipping, we must always be prepared for serious delays in delivery of our machinery. The refinery has worked well and our oils have met with a good demand everywhere.

Turning to the accounts, it will be seen they vary considerably from the previous year. The chief difference is in the value of the buildings and plant, and the disappearance of the mortgages on the property.

It is rather hard to give a forecast now of what the expenditure is going to be on the new plant, as apart from the actual cost of same, we have to allow for foundation and erection, but I should say that our outlay on new plant by the time it is working will be close on to £100,000; of this sum we have already paid about £15,000 and it appears in the accounts in value of plant and machinery.

Sundry debtors, at £15,204,432, appears large, but was due to a large shipment made for which payment was not received until after the close of our financial year.

Stocks were all conservatively valued and the bulk consisted of oilseed but not delivered. You will notice that we have made an investment, it appears under the heading of Wang Chang mill shares; your directors considered it a wise policy to take an interest in an oil mill here which we expect to have friendly relations.

As regards our liabilities the only items that call for comment are charges on drums in transit; we have to bear the cost of our drums in which we ship oil, coming back and this is a provision for same, and the other item is fire suspense account; there are still some outstanding items that have to be adjusted arising from our fire, and these are provided for under this heading. The net profit for the year is £18,822.41 which together with £15,894.75 brought forward from last year, makes a total of £34,717.16 at the credit of profit and loss account, and this sum your directors propose to carry forward to next year.

I shall be happy to reply to any questions that may be asked on the accounts.

There were no questions, and the following resolutions were carried:—

EUROPEAN SUMMONED.

Alleged Wrong Man Captured.

This morning at the Police Court, W. M. Ezra, of 4, Ashley Terrace, was summoned for assaulting a coolie.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the complainant the defendant being unrepresented. The complainant, who said he was in the employ of the secretary to the Kowloon Docks, informed his Worship that he was standing under the verandah by Messrs. Wiseman's shop to keep out of the rain when the defendant came up and struck him on the nose. He chased the defendant, caught him, and with the assistance of an Indian constable took him to the police station.

The defendant, interrogating the complainant, suggested that he was committing a nuisance under the verandah and said that it was another man who struck the complainant. The complainant chased that man but, when he found he was getting away the complainant, came upon the defendant in the dark and accused him of the assault.

The case was adjourned until tomorrow for further evidence.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

August	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Total to 30th inst.	Daily average
	242	238	214	243	211	221	235	229	228	225	215	240	232	214	204	214	216	215	213	208	213	203	214	208	215	208	206	211	192	180	6,515	217.17

MASTER, MATE AND ENGINEER EXAMINATIONS.

The following are the results of the above examination held at the Harbour Office during the month of August, 1915:

George Lionel Cecil Johnson, for 1st Mate, passed on the 13th August.

Charles Robert Smith-Bryant, for 2nd Mate, passed on the 14th August.

William Richmond McIntyre, for 1st class Engineer, passed on the 18th August.

Andrew O'Rourke, for River Mate, passed on the 18th August.

James Thomson, for 1st Mate, passed on the 20th August.

Thomas Francis Kane, for 2nd class Engineer, passed on the 27th August.

"That the report and accounts as presented, be passed."—Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Benjamin.

"That Messrs. A. W. Burkill and W. A. Hohn be elected directors of the Company."—Proposed by Mr. Benjamin and seconded by Mr. Liu Ching-yin.

"That Mr. Benjamin be elected director of the Company."—Proposed by Mr. Sillon, seconded by Mr. Hohn.

"That Mr. R. O. B. Kennell be re-appointed auditor."—Proposed by Mr. Hohn, seconded by Mr. J. V. O. Davies.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Some of Our

By-products and Specialities.

CORNER BEEF, CORNER PORK,
VARIETY OF SAUSAGES,
PRESSER BEEF, COOKED HAM,
DRIPPING, LARD,
CORNER TONGUES, SMOKED TONGUES,
PORK PIES, &C., &C.,
WHICH CANNOT BE EXCELLED FOR QUALITY.

IMPORTANCE OF REGISTERING.

British Subject Charged at Shanghai.

At H. M. Police Court, Shanghai, on August 25, C. H. Hardcastle was charged for that he, being a British subject, had failed to register according to the Order-in-Council.

The defendant admitted that he had not registered, and said that he did not come to Shanghai until March. He did not know anything about registration. He had been at sea all his life, and did not know much about things on shore. He further stated that he was paid off in front of the British Consul, but he was never told anything about registration.

In answer to his Worship, the defendant said he had always been registered at sea, but it did not occur to him to ask anyone on shore about it.

Mr. C. E. Whitmore, of H. M. Consulate-General, proved that the defendant had not registered.

His Worship said the registration of British subjects in China was very necessary, for one very important reason. This jury service list was made up from the registration list, and if a man did not register, he got off jury service. This was about the only thing that the country called upon a man to do in Shanghai. He took into consideration the defendant's excuse, and would fine him only \$3. If he did not register, the Order-in-Council gave his Worship power to send the defendant to prison without the option of a fine. The defendant must register immediately.—N. C. D. News.

CYCLE RIDING IN KOWLOON.

Summons Against Youth Dismissed.

This morning in the Police Court before Mr. J. R. Wood, B. S. Benjamin, I. Barro Terrace, Kowloon, was summoned by P. O. Delabanty for riding a bicycle to the common danger on Nathan Road Kowloon.

Mr. R. C. Fairbairn defended.

The complainant said that he was on duty in Nathan Road, when he saw the defendant riding his bicycle at a normal rate, but with a child of six or seven years of age on the front bar leaning on the handles. The defendant had control of the bicycle at the time, though he had turned a corner into traffic perhaps he would not have had. He spoke to the defendant and said that that sort of thing was not allowed, whereupon the defendant became excited and demanded to see the orders under which the complainant was acting.

The complainant said that he had no orders to show, and the defendant went to the police station and reported him for continually stopping him. Four days previously he had seen the defendant with two passengers on his machine, one behind and one in front.

His Worship said that from the evidence of the complainant, the defendant did not seem to have been riding to the common danger at all, but he warned the defendant not to carry too many passengers. This time he appeared to have had the machine under control, but if he had not he would be liable.

ACCIDENT TO MRS GIBSON.

Ricksha Coolies Leg Broken.

Mrs. Gibson, wife of Dr. Gibson, the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, met with an accident yesterday at about noon in the course of which she was badly shaken and one of her ricksha coolies sustained a fractured leg and a badly damaged ear. It appears that Mrs. Gibson in her ricksha was proceeding down Garden Road when the vehicle apparently got out of control. The front coolie slipped and fell, the ricksha thus coming down upon him, throwing out Mrs. Gibson, who was however able to proceed home. The shafts of the ricksha were snapped off and the coolie who sustained the broken leg was conveyed to the Government Civil Hospital.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman V. D. state:—

Joined.
Sapper W. Thorn joined the Corps on 31st inst., allotted Corps No. 1903 and posted to Engineer Company.

Leave.
2/Capt. J. S. Chapman is granted leave of absence from 1.9.15 to 1.11.15.

Parades.
Parades for Wednesday, 1st September.
5.30 p.m. Right Section M. G. Co. Company drill and Skirmishing on Orioket Ground.

5.30 p.m. Signalling Section: Squad Drill & Skirmishing at Headquarters.

Detail.
Gun Club Hill, Kowloon.
On duty until morning of 7th Sept.—No. 1 Sec. Art. Bty. and East Sec. M. G. Co.

Officer on duty, Capt. Armstrong.
Detention Camp, Kowloon.
On duty to-night Scouts Company.

Officer on duty Capt. Hutchison.
On duty to-morrow night Scouts Company.

Officer on duty Lieut. Murphy.
On duty 2nd. Sept. Scouts Company.

Officer on duty Capt. Stewart.
Orderly Officer until 7th Sept. Lieut. Kennett.

Orderly Sergeant until 7th Sept. Sergt. Bullock.

Notice.
The junior petty officers, non-commissioned officers and men of H.M.S. Tamar and tenders invite the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Corps and Reserves to a smoking concert to be held at the R. N. Canton on Friday, 3rd September, commencing at 8 p.m.

Notice.
The Mount Austin Men's Society has arranged to hold a slight entertainment on Wednesday evening of this week, Sept. 1st, at the Recreation Hall, Mount Austin Barracks, at 7.45 p.m. The entertainment is open to all.

TO-DAYS ADVERTISEMENT.

THE PEACOCK CLUB. NOTICE.

Members are hereby notified that the postponed Band performance will take place on Saturday, 11th September at 9.15 p.m. ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.

TENNIS



SHOES - SOCKS
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JEWELLERY, WATCHES, BINOCULARS ETC.

EXQUISITE DESIGNS FULLY GUARANTEED BEST MAKE.

Special Bargains in Gold Pocket WATCHES.

COLUMBIA



RECORDS.

2564	SUSSEX BY THE SEA TILL THE BOYS COME HOME	Thorpe Bates
2562	ABSENT I KNOW OF TWO BRIGHT EYES	Gerald O'Brien
2561	JUST BEFORE THE BATTLE MOTHER COMRADES	Quartette
2557	THE AUSTRALIAN PATROL COMMONWEALTH MARCH	H.M. Scots Guards Band
2534	AM I ALONE (PATIENCE) WHEN I GO OUT OF DOOR	Walter Passmore
2521	PERHAPS YOU DON'T IMAGINE THE BIG BRASS BAND	Walter Passmore Passmore & Howe

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WITH
A KINGLY TITLE



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32, Water Street, MANILA: Manila Hotel.

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HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	20th Sept.	1st Sept.
TAIYUAN		24th Sept.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensur-
ing a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior
accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in
the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares.
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APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "Dunera," tons 5,389, Capt. Munro, will be des-
patched for S'pore, Penang, Egoon & Calcutta on the 2nd Sept.

The S.S. "Japan," tons 6,013, Capt. Seddon, will be despatched
as above on the 15th September.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for
Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a
duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

Hongkong, Aug. 31, 1915.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST
RIVER STEAMERS.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO
STEAMBOAT Co., Ltd. and CHINA NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

TUESDAY, 31st AUGUST.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

WEDNESDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan. | 8.00 a.m. Honam.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer..... \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)..... 10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer..... 4.50
Return Fare by Day Steamer..... 8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sui Tai. Tons 1831. | s.s. Taishan. Tons 2006.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok
Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 5th SEPTEMBER.

The Company's Steamship TAISHAN
will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF
at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from
Macao on Sunday at 7.30
a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. SUI AN.
Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND
MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. & THE CHINA
NAVIGATION CO., LTD. & THE INDO-CHINA
STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Sainant, 583 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuhow every Monday, Wednes-
day and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuhow for Canton on the
same days at 8.00 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to
Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI.
These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by
electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.
Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
(HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),
Opposite the Blake Pier)

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination. Steamers. Sailing Date

MARSEILLES
AND LONDON,
via Singapore,
Penang, Colombo,
Suez & Port Said
Satsuta Maru
Capt. T. Sato
T. 16,000
THURS., 9th
Sept., at noon.

VICTORIA, B.C.
and SEATTLE via
Keelung, Shang-
hai, Moji, Kobe,
Yokohama, and
Yokohama
Saki Maru
Capt. Noma
T. 12,500
TUES., 7th
Sept., at 4 p.m.
Tama Maru
Capt. Nagasuye
T. 12,500
TUES., 21st
Sept., at 4 p.m.

SYDNEY & MEL-
BOURNE, via
Manila, Thurs-
day Island,
Townsville and
Brisbane
Tango Maru
Capt. Soyeda
T. 13,500
TUES., 14th
Sept., at 4 p.m.
Nikko Maru
Capt. Takeda
T. 9,000
FRI., 15th
Oct., at 4 p.m.

CALCUTTA via
S'pore, Penang
& Rangoon
Tosa Maru
Capt. Takano
T. 10,000
FRIDAY,
13rd Sept.

BOMBAY via Singa-
pore, Malacca and
Colombo
Rangoon Maru
Capt. H. Nomura
T. 8,000
MONDAY,
16th Sept.

SHANGHAI, Moji
and Kobe
SHANGHAI, Kobe
and Yokohama
Nikko Maru
Capt. Takeda
T. 9,600
SUN., 12th
Sept., at 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI, Kobe
and Yokohama
Nikko Maru
Capt. Takeda
T. 9,600
SUN., 12th
Sept., at 10 a.m.

Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 600. To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 550.
" " Return " 900. " " Return " 825.
" 2nd Single " 400. " 2nd Single " 360.
" " Return " 605. " " Return " 550.

To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York \$60.13.0

Montreal \$60.3.0

To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single \$25.

1st Return \$37.10/-

To Sydney, 1st Single \$40. To Melbourne 1st Single \$41.

1st Return \$72. " 1st Return \$73.16/-

To Yokohama, 1st Return \$150. To Kobe 1st Return \$135.

2nd " \$90. " 2nd " \$83.

Round-the-World, Yen 1,045.

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers. To Sail.

H'HOW, PHOI & H'PHONG Sungkiang.....1st Sept. at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAIChenan2nd Sept. at 4 p.m.
WWEI & TIENSINHuichow3rd Sept. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chihua," "Taming,"
and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation, electric
fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teau."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Chenan," "Liangchow," "Luchow," "Ying-
chow," and "Sinking," with excellent accommodation, electric
light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular
schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving
Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and
Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and
Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoid-
ing the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong 31st August, 1915.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on at about	For	Will leave on at about
Tikinkix	JAPAN	29th Aug.	JAVA	1st Sept.
Tikinkix	JAPAN	4th Sept.	JAVA	6th Sept.
Tikinkix	JAPAN	5th Sept.	JAVA	12th Sept.
Tikinkix	JAPAN	7th Sept.	JAPAN	13th Sept.

x Wireless Telegraphy.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and
have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All
steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through
rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
York Building, 15

Telephone No. 1574

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 14th Sept., at noon.
Nippon Maru	22,000 - 18 knots	28th Sept., at 10.30 a.m.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	12th Oct., at noon.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	9th Nov., at noon.

First Class to London.....\$71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £36.10.

" " San Francisco £45. " " £28.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MIS-
SION-
ARIES etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal
Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of
charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, OZU,
PANAMA, CALIFORNIA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO. THROUGH BY TRANS-
ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 18 knots Friday, 10th Sept. at noon.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.
KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone No. 291

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA
VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St Albans	23rd Aug.	7th Sept. 11 a.m.
Empire	13th Sept.	6th Oct. " "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensur-
ing a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are
lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric
Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the
Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers.
Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Waltan	J. W. Evans	TUES., 31st Aug. at 3.00 p.m.
Malching	J. S. Thomson	FRI., 3rd Sept. at 3.00 p.m.
Malchin	A. H. Stewart	TUES., 7th Sept. at 3.00 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near
Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

LOG BOOK

American Submarine Broken Up.
The submarine Holland, the
first under sea craft ever owned
by the U. S. Navy and also the
first practical submarine owned
by any government, is being
reduced to scrap iron at the yard
of Henry A. Hittner's Sons, Phil-
adelphia. She was purchased
from what is now the Electric
Boat company in 1900. While
very much smaller than the pre-
sent day submarines the Holland
was stockily built for her length
which gave her the appearance
of a large fat cigar. The entrance
to her interior was about the size
of an ordinary manhole into the
city sewers. She was sold for
scrap two years ago at Annapolis,
bringing \$1,076.50 and towed to
Camden, N. J., when she had
been lying ever since.

Canal Receipts and Expenditures.

The Canal Record states that
the tolls for the use of the Panama
canal passed the \$4,000,000 mark
on June 5. The earnings during
May were \$547,054.00. During
April the toll earnings were greater
than the cost of operation and
maintenance by \$84,108.41. It
is also interesting to note that for
the ten months from July 1, 1914,
to May 1, 1915, the total cost of
operation and maintenance was
\$3,377,195.73, while during that
period the tolls earned were \$3,
337,715.69, making a deficit of
\$39,479.04, not counting any-
thing for interest on money
invested or depreciation of the
plant. The operation and
maintenance however during May
were sufficiently under the esti-
mating to wipe out this deficit so that
a profit for the canal during the
11 months ending May 31, 1915,
will be shown.

The Unworkable Seamen's Act.

Why should the President be
surprised at the unworkable
character of the seamen's act?
says the Philadelphia Ledger. He
was warned before he approved
it that it would have the effect
of driving American shipping out
of the foreign trade and that the
application of its provisions to
foreign shipping would be con-
trary to treaties with other mari-
time nations. Now that the
Pacific Mail has announced its
intention of withdrawing its
vessels from the service to Asiatic
ports and the solicitor for the
Department of Commerce has
expressed the opinion that the
regulations prescribed for Ameri-
can ships cannot be enforced on
foreign ships in the majority of
cases, the need of amending the
act becomes more obvious than
ever. If the question is thus
brought before Congress again,
the President may be able to
prevail over the seamen's union.
But how much easier and simpler
it would have been had he voiced
such futile legislation in the first
place.

Summary of Vessels Totally Lost,

etc.
The statistical summary of
vessels totally lost, broken up
condemned, etc., now published
by Lloyd's Register, shows that,
during 1914, the gross reduction
in the effective mercantile marine
of the world amounted to 766
vessels of 1,055,112 tons, exclud-
ing all vessels of less than 100
tons. Of this total, 491 vessels
of 770,662 tons were steamers,
and 275 of 184,450 tons were
sailing vessels. These figures, as
regards sailing vessels, are practi-
cally the same as those for 1913;
but as regards steamers they are
nearly 338,000 tons higher than
for the previous year. The
increase is wholly accounted for
by losses due to war operations.
During the last five months of 1914
no fewer than 162 vessels of
372,277 tons were sunk by war-
ships or by mines. Excluding
such war losses the tonnage of
vessels lost through wreck, break-
ing up, &c., during 1914, is
actually lower by 34,195 tons than
that lost during 1913. During the
past year 22 steam vessels, with a
total tonnage of 28,897 tons, were
lost by Japan, and of these two
foundered, six were lost through
collisions, and 11 were wrecked.

System, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Fishes, Haddocks, Kippers, &c.,
ALEXANDRA CAFE

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).)

For	Steamship	On
WWEI & Tientsin	Chipshing*	Thurs. 2nd Sept. at noon
SHANGHAI	Choyang*	Fri. 3rd Sept. at noon
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Taksang	Sat. 4th Sept. at d'light
MANILA	Yuenang*	Sat. 4th Sept. at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE	Suisang	Sat. 4th Sept. at 3 p.m.
KOBE & Moji	Yatshing	Fri. 10th Sept. at d'light
MANILA	Loongsang*	Sat. 11th Sept. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing" and "Kumsang," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
† Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dany, Weihaiwei.
‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
For Freight or Passage.

Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.



R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(Subject to change without notice.)

HOMEWARD.

For Steamer Date of Departure

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 10. Agents. 19

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.
Agents. 14

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING Co. OF HONGKONG, Ltd.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGE-MASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK—787' x 88' x 34' 6"

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.

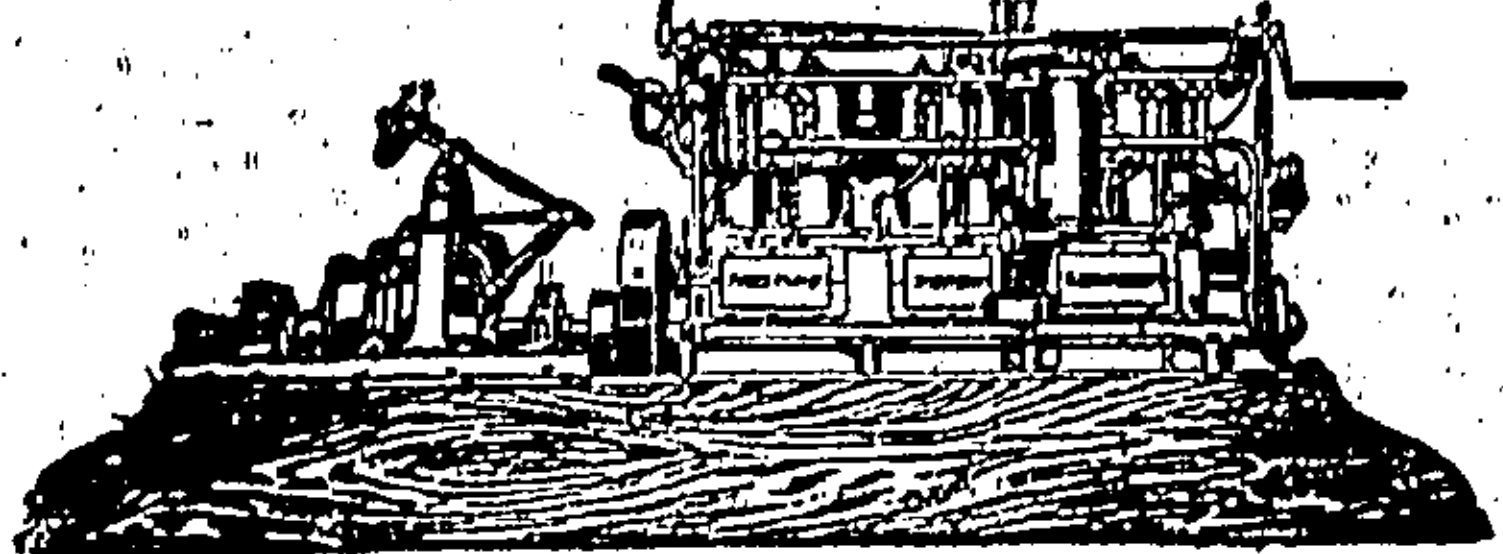
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS for: **JOHN I. THORNGROFT & CO., LTD.**

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2

150 B. H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



C.A. type Motor and Reserve Gear.

B.H.P. Paraffin 70, Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager

11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telephone Address: "TAIKOO DOCK."

Telephone No. 17

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Marseilles via Ports	Amazona	M. M.	4, Sept.
Vancouver via S'hai & Japan etc.	Monteagle	C. P. R.	8, Sept.
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Atsuta M.	N. Y. K.	9, Sept.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Sardinia	P. & O.	10, Sept.
London	Bloom'oin	B. L. L.	17, Sept.
L'don, B'bay via Usual P. of Call	Nankin	P. & O.	24, Sept.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	31, Aug.
New York via Panama Canal	Shimoda	D. & Co.	31, Aug.
Via, T'ma via K'lung & S'hai &c.	Chicago M.	O. S. K.	3, Sept.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Manchuria	P. M. Co.	7, Sept.
Victoria, B.C., & Seattle etc.	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	7, Sept.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	10, Sept.
Ports via Japan	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	28, Sept.
San F'cisco via M'la & Japan &c.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	30, Sept.
San F'cisco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Persia	P. M. Co.	19, Oct.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	14, Sept.
Australian Ports via Manila	Taiyuan	B. & S.	24, Sept.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS, AND JAPAN.

Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	31, Aug.
Tamsui, K'lung via S'tow & Amoy	Kaijo M.	O. S. K.	31, Aug.
S'pore, P'ang, R'oon & Calcutta	Dunera	D. S. Co.	31, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe & Moji	Laisang	J. M. Co.	31, Aug.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham, Penang & Colombo	Maru	O. S. K.	4, Sept.
Manila	Yuenang	J. M. Co.	4, Sept.
Java	Tijini	J.C.J. L.	1, Sept.
Java	Tjimanoeck	J.C.J. L.	6, Sept.
Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	R'oon M.	N. Y. K.	6, Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Paul Lecat	P. & O.	6, Sept.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nore	D. L. Co.	7, Sept.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haimun	P. & O.	10, Sept.
Shanghai	Nankin	P. & O.	10, Sept.
Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Banri M.	N. Y. K.	11, Sept.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	12, Sept.
Amoy & Takao via Swatow	Soshu Maru	O. S. K.	18, Sept.
and Amoy	Tjipanas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjitaroom	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjibodas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL

"GLEN LINE"

(McGREGOR COW & Co.) Ltd.

For Genoa, London & Hull

For freight and Further Particulars, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.

Hongkong 9th July, 1915.

Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. M. MONGOLIA sails from Hongkong on Thursday, September 30, at 1 p.m.

The P. M. M. MANCHURIA will sail from Hongkong on the 1st August, making her due to arrive at Hongkong on Thursday, September 2, at noon.

The P. M. M. CHINA will be despatched from this port on Wednesday, the 1st September, at noon for San Francisco via Manila, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The O. P. R. M. MONTEAGLE arrived Kobe on Friday, the 27th Aug. at 4 p.m. left Kobe on Saturday, the 28th Aug. at 10 a.m. due to arrive Moji on Sunday, the 29th Aug. at 5 a.m.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The O. & A. Line M. SALAMIS sailed from Mauritius on the 14th inst. and is expected to arrive here on the 1st Sept.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The P. & O. M. NORE left Singapore for this Port on the 29th August, a.m. and is due here on the 3rd September at about daylight.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Halching, Br. ss. 1,267, J. S. Thomson, 22nd Aug.—Fochow, 19th Aug. Gen.—D. L. & Co.	
Dunera, Br. ss. 3,403, A. Munro, 24th inst.—Calcutta, 7th inst. Gen.—D. S. & Co.	
Madawarra, Br. ss. 2,262, A. Maclean, 24th Aug.—Manila, 31st Aug.—B. L.	
Haiyang, Br. ss. 1,362, A. E. Hodgins, 25th Aug.—Saigon, 20th Aug. Rice—B. L.	
China, Am. ss. 3,166, H. Thompson, 25th Aug.—San Francisco, Gen.—P. M. S. Co.	
Laisang, Br. ss. 2,224, Mooney, 25th Aug.—Singapore, 20th Aug. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Tean, Br. ss. 1,333, J. W. Read, 27th Aug.—Manila, 24th Aug. Gen.—B. & S.	
Suisang, Br. ss. 1,776, H. Simpson, 27th Aug.—Hogart, 24th Aug. Coal—J. M. & Co.	
Changchow, Br. ss. 1,207, G. Moore, 28th Aug.—Rangoon, 21st Aug. Gen.—B. & S.	
Fromstheus, Norw. ss. 1,027, O. Yalen, 27th Aug.—Rangoon, 20th Aug. Rice—Chinese.	
Sungkian, Br. Br. ss. 937, J. Robinson, 27th Aug.—Haiphong, 28th Aug. Gen.—B. & S.	
Titau, Br. ss. 670, J. W. Read, 27th Aug.—Manila, 25th Aug. Gen.—B. & S.	
Changsha, Br. ss. 1,463, F. G. Gambrell, 29th Aug.—Sydney, 4th Aug. Gen.—B. & S.	
Kaijo Maru, Jap. ss. 1,128, K. Murakami, 29th Aug.—Swatow, Gen.—O. S. K.	
Chicago Maru, Jap. ss. 3,637, K. Horii, 29th Aug.—Manila, 26th Aug. Gen.—O. S. K.	
Tanaka Maru, Jap. ss. 1,954, 30th Aug.—Hongkong, 27th Aug. Coal—D. and Co.	
Wimbleddon, Br. ss. 2,429, John Cantell, 29th Aug.—Chingwantao, 22nd Aug. Coal—D. & Co.	
Tikini, Dut. ss. 2,271, W. H. Lap, 29th Aug.—Amoy, 27th Aug. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Kumakata Maru, Jap. ss. 774, M. Tado, 29th Aug.—Bangkok, 20th Aug. Rice—Chinese.	
Tungus, Norw. ss. 1,039, C. Cornelissen, 28th Aug.—Swatow, 28th Aug. Rice—T. & Co.	
Daigi Maru, Jap. ss. 662, T. Komitsu, 30th Aug.—Hollow, 29th Aug. Gen.—O. S. K.	
Aki Maru, Jap. ss. 4,002, T. Moma, 30th Aug.—Shanghai, 27th Aug. Gen.—N. Y. K.	

TO SAIL.

C. P. RY. Co.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1915.

THE STANDARD OIL AGREEMENT.

Amazing Proposals to China.

(From a Correspondent of the N. C. Daily News.)

Peking, Aug. 18.
Eighteen months ago there was concluded, with somewhat of a flourish of trumpets, between the Chinese Government and the Standard Oil Company of New York, an agreement relative to oil mining. That agreement provided for the formation of a company in which the Standard Oil Company should have a controlling interest, and the Chinese Government receives substantial interest free gratis and for nothing, except for the privileges to be conferred on the joint company.

The object of the arrangement was to give China, without payment on her part, a substantial share in whatever profits might accrue from the proposed enterprise. It was to be all profit for the Chinese and no risk. The whole arrangement so far as could be judged from the agreement, was reasonable and equitable. Among the privileges accorded to the company were the exclusive mining rights for a period of sixty years in certain fields in the province of Chihli and Shensi, and certain opportunities in other provinces in the event of the fields in Chihli and Shensi proving not suitable for development. The agreement was to be ratified by the Standard Oil Company within a year of signature, during which time the fields were to be examined with a view to their ascertaining their commercial value.

Departure of Mr. Bemis.

That year passed and the time for ratification was extended to give further opportunity for examination of the fields. Eventually, however, the Standard Oil Company refused to ratify the original agreement, on the ground that the Chihli field was not sufficiently promising to justify the Company in investing capital in it on the terms originally agreed. The Chinese Government thereupon opened fresh negotiations with the Standard Oil Company with a view to coming to a mutually satisfactory agreement.

These negotiations continued until a few days ago, when Mr. Bemis, Vice President of the Company, who had come specially from New York to Peking for the purpose, left the capital so suddenly as to give rise to the supposition that the negotiations had been terminated for ever. That, however, is hardly possible, for heavy joint expenditure has been incurred, and a large American expedition in charge of expensive plant, drills, material for a great length of pipe-line, etc., etc., is still in Shensi, engaged in work and running up bills.

Having gone so far it is hardly possible for either party to withdraw. The Standard Oil Company cannot be credited with the intention of sacrificing several hundreds of thousands of pounds already spent, while China has already spent heavily and is still in need of assistance to develop her oil fields.

Mutual Recriminations.

It may, therefore, be assumed that negotiations will be resumed at an early date. But it will be realized how difficult it will be for the parties to come to terms where it is understood what remarkable propositions were finally advanced by the Standard Oil Company, and how impossible it is that the Chinese Government should assent to anything

approaching them. How difficult the negotiations had already become may be understood from the fact that the negotiators were recently engaged upon what might be termed national recriminations. The Chinese, apparently, alarmed by the pretensions of the Standard Oil Company, twitted their fellow negotiators with the shortcomings of the American Canton-Hankow railway syndicate. The Chinese also stated that they had heard it whispered that the Standard Oil Company had been responsible for the revolution in Mexico, a charge which evoked the indignation of the representative of the Company and deservedly brought down upon the Chinese a dissertation upon the virtues, charities and unspokeable altruism of the greatest business corporation upon earth. A reference too by the Chinese to the exit of the American Group from the Consortium, was treated with the scorn natural to parties holding the purse strings of so worthy an institution as the Standard Oil Company.

Standard Oil Company's Aims.

From a reference to these amenities it is necessary to turn to the proposals which gave rise to them. Early in the negotiations it became clear that the Standard Oil Company aimed at two things of supreme importance, one, the right to register exclusive mining claims in any part of China, and the other, to establish a monopoly of one phase of oil enterprise, for the manner for which it has been praised in many countries. In more exact terms, it was required that the joint company, which the Standard Oil Company was to control, was to have the right to search out, survey, register, and exploit exclusively any oil fields throughout China which it might select. The joint company, controlled by the Standard Oil Company, was further to have the right for sixty years to transport by rail water or pipe, to refine, and to market, the whole national output of crude oil, to the exclusion of everybody else. Moreover, the joint company was to delegate to the Standard Oil Company because of its established organization in China, the marketing of all the refined article for a given period.

Proposals of this kind put Uriah the Hittite and Okuma the Count completely in the shade. The Chinese, of course, are not taking any, for the following among various cogent reasons. They cannot, for instance, give to the Standard Oil Company rights which would interfere with the rights of British concessionaires in Szechuan or Shensi provinces. Nor can they create a monopoly which would be the negation of the open door policy which constitutes one of China's greatest safeguards. Nor does China voluntarily desire to place herself within the embrace of an octopus.

Thus the matter stands, and thus it is likely to stand, until the Standard Oil Company are prepared to make terms more in consonance with those stated in the original agreement. If the proposition originally made does not look now, after examination of the fields, so good as it did, it is up to the Chinese to give a fair deal to the great American company, for its financial strength and organizing capacity, employed within limits, would be extraordinarily useful to China. If it is quite clear that the Shensi fields are not first class, it is reasonable that the Standard Oil Co. should go elsewhere, where others already have no rights. But the monopoly proposal is indefensible from any point of view, and in connection therewith, it is to be hoped that the United States Government, in view of its championship of the open door policy, has given it no support.

EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.

Counsel and "Blackmail Proceedings."

The case in which Leung Tik Kwong, alias Leung Tsz Ching, is charged with the embezzlement of \$1,500, was again proceeded with this afternoon before Mr. R. Lindell.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. Dixon of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, defended.

On the conclusion of the prosecution Mr. Potter submitted there was no case to answer. There was a partnership issue before the Supreme Court and three years after the alleged embezzlement a man who claimed to be a partner brought this charge against the defendant, but had not gone into the witness box to substantiate his case. There was absolutely no evidence to show that the defendant had ever received the money he was alleged to have embezzled. This was a common kind of case—a partnership dispute and blackmail police court proceedings—he thought he could call them that. The case was a bogus one, founded, he alleged on perjury which he hoped would be punished elsewhere.

His Worship agreed that there was no case to answer and discharged the defendant.

OBITUARY.

Sudden Death of Mr. A. Walsley.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Arthur Walsley, timekeeper at the Tai Koo Sugar Refinery, which took place in tragic circumstances yesterday. The deceased, lived at The Joss House, Quarry Bay, and the assumption is that he was standing on his verandah engaged in extracting nails from the wall with a claw hammer, when the nail, on which he was working, suddenly broke, with the result that he fell backwards, a distance of thirty feet, and was killed. His body was removed to the Public Mortuary.

Mr. Walsley was 33 years of age and prior to entering the service of the Sugar Refinery three years ago had been in the army.

DAY BY DAY.

Mr. Justice Gompertz.
Mr. Justice and Mrs. Gompertz arrived in the Colony by the s.s. Aki Maru, yesterday.

Returned from Holiday.
Mr. J. J. Bryan of the Public Works Department returned to the Colony yesterday from a brief holiday in the North.

The St. John Ambulance Association.
Mr. E. Ralphs, Hon. Secretary of the Local Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association, begs to acknowledge receipt of Subscriptions as below, to the Association's "War Fund for the Wounded."—Messrs. Pentreath and Co. \$100, Chan Kaiming Esq. \$50, Messrs. Linstead and Davies \$50.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock, K. C. \$50.00.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 5.)

Reduced to the shadow of a battalion, we were withdrawn from our trenches and sent back to billets to rest. General Davies of the 8th Division, rode over the next morning to congratulate the men. It was only when we had come through it all that we knew what a big thing we had done. By its work in the trenches since November and at Neuve Chapelle the 13th had won a name and honour which were sealed on May 9. The Regular battalions with whom we were brigaded could not say too much. Wherever we went, either individually or in groups, the word went round, "Hi! They're the 13th." Officers came up to us—few remaining officers—and expressed their praise in their terse half-ashamed way. My sergeant said to me, "Our men have no need to buy beer now, sir; wherever we go the other Tommies insist on treating us." (N.B. It's the mildest, watery trench beer ever brewed. In a letter I endorsed the other day the Tommy wrote "Tell Uncle Ned that beer here costs a penny a glass and it would cost him a sovereign to get drunk on it.") To return; we have been sent down to act as guards on the line of communications. (I am writing this in a little French village, where I have to look after a railway station, so far away from the firing line that only very rarely and very distantly do we hear even the biggest guns.) But before we left General Sir H. Rawlinson, commanding the 4th Corps, rode out to address us. He said many things about us; how proud he was to have us under his command; that our last attack, though it could not be supported, had directly relieved the pressure on Ypres and towards Arras, and thereby in the latter district smothering the French advance. Just one intense verbatim: "By your splendid attack and dogged endurance on May 9 you and your fallen comrades won imperishable glory for the 13th London Battalion. It was a feat of arms surpassed by no battalion in this great war." Then he went on, "Though no accounts of your work on that day have been in the Press, do not think that it is not known and fully appreciated. It is known fully and valued in the highest degree by myself and the staff of the 4th Corps, by General John French and the Headquarters Staff, and by the authorities at home—the War Office." In our May 9 flatter I got through with no worse than a twisted knee, and the right shoulder of my tunic torn either by a bit of shell or a bullet—it might have been the barbed wire only. It was very sad writing to the relatives of men in my company breaking the news of the deaths. In different forms the letters of thanks and acknowledgments I have had back are all from mothers and fathers, sisters and brothers, variations of what one noble woman wrote to me of her only son: "I am proud to be his mother." Tell that to the slackers and shirkers. P. S. I lost my boots in the mud so helped myself to a new pair in the German trenches. I shall send them home as a souvenir. By the way, also at one point in our tenancy of the German trenches, in order to economize our ammunition, we took the rifles and cartridges from the dead Germans and shot those on-coming blue-coated sons of Satan with their own weapons. Reading this over, I fancy this might give an impression as light as my description; but it was just blood and death and dying from sunrise to sunset. It was a hideous nightmare that we all try to forget.

The Maltese Thirst.

A very nice boy, one who was beginning to feel his feet in journalism and make a name at short-story writing when the war came, and who is now wearing ammunition boots and carrying a rifle in Malta with the Royal Fusiliers, writes as follows:—

"For meritorious Services rendered to my country I have been promoted a corporal. . . . We have been doing some stiff work lately in very hot weather, but been having some most delightful baths in the afternoons in some fine rocky pools near by. The Mediterranean is some sea to bathe in. It gets very warm and is extremely buoyant. You can see down through twenty foot as clear as though it was only an inch deep—all green and blue and gold. It's glorious to plunge in from a rocky diving board and shoot up again into the blaze of sunshine. You come out and sit, Adam like, on the rocks and have a sun bath and a cigarette and feel extremely at Peace. And I might tell you that except down among these rocky coves, there ain't much peaceful atmosphere on this here island. We have taken to our topees entirely now and you want 'em. One day I marched out in my forage cap, and returned minus my supercilious face and with a very split lip, which remains persistently and painfully split to this day. On the question of thirst I could indeed write much. I never had one until I came here, but now I've got it. I've a pathetic faith that it will never leave me. It's that kind of thirst. More enduring than the fondest woman's love, and nearly as expensive. I feed it on shandy mostly, interspersed with judicious lime juice and lemonade. Occasionally I sacrifice an ice cream on its fiery altar. But only occasionally. It's eating money—like throwing snowballs at the sun. By the way, in case I'm not back to tell you—lime juice and lemonade is a ripping summer drink. It seems funny to think of you just sniffing spring in England (the letter is dated May 2nd), and we in Malta getting our purple clover stalks in and preparing for the harvest. Some bloke told me to-day we shouldn't have any rain for three months. Sherlock Bill! What about my thirst? Oranges are over these unhappy days, but some weird and pippy fruit they call medlars have come in instead, and aren't bad. They aren't really medlars, but South African fruit called 'lockyars' that's how it's pronounced, don't know how to spell it. They consist of a pip with a piece of fruit on it, and taste like something that was once a very decadent pear. They cost ten a penny, and if you don't count your pennorth you can only get nine—a miraculous phenomenon the secret of which is known only to the Maltese. You eat them after a bath, and wish you hadn't. Here and there the natural history of the lockyar. Prickly pears are beginning to burgeon on lemons are in full swing, roasted peanuts are prodigal about the streets. You buy them, if you are an ardent nuttier, from shop-soiled pedlars, who carry them about in a dirty hat. As I have told you before, the Maltese towns, in addition to bells, smells, yells, and goats, consist entirely of bars, or what are called groshops, with such names as 'The Big Drum,' 'The United Services,' 'The Empires,' 'The Victory,' 'The Pretoria,' with now and then village-sque 'Foresters Arms' or 'Rose and Crown.' One bloke, who has risen to a fish-and-chips annex, has a notice outside his establishment: 'Hot suppers. The more you eat, the more you won't.' He's quite right, too. Only he might have expressed it more simply.

(To be Continued.)

THE BATTLE OF SHAIBA.

23,000 Turks Beaten by 6,000 British.

Little has been heard of the Battle of Shaiba, or, as it is more accurately termed, the battle of Berjetsia Woods, and yet it was one of the biggest and most picturesque engagements ever fought by the Indian Army. The following graphic account is from the pen of one who actually saw the fighting.

The first intimation we had of the near presence of the enemy was the news that the Turkish and Arab forces were moving down on us from their camp four miles away, 23,000 strong, with thirty guns. Nine thousand were regular Turkish infantry, and there were two crack Constantinople regiments, nicknamed the "Firemen."

At the most to meet this host we could only muster nine weak squadrons of Indian cavalry, twenty-six guns, two battalions of British infantry, and seven of native infantry, all extremely weak in numbers, say 6,000 rifles all told. We fortunately had a preponderance in machine-guns, although the Turkish guns were of the latest German manufacture, and better than ours. Their cannon was of much heavier calibre, as they had at least three 5 in. howitzers, while the rest were excellent guns of a recent Krupp pattern.

The Fun Began.

At dawn on Monday the fun began with the regular Turkish infantry making an attack on the trenches south of the fort. They kept it up for an hour, doing no damage except to slightly wound one man; but at 7.30 a.m. all their guns opened on us, including three heavy howitzers, called by the Tommies "Little George." Our guns began to knock out the Turkish guns systematically, though the Turkish shooting was very fine. At ten o'clock everything was quiet again, when suddenly bang went "Little George," burning out the Guard tent.

As if it was a signal, thousands of Arabs, with their banners flying, made a dash at our trenches. It was a wonderful sight. We waited until they got within 800 yards; then we let them have four machine-guns and fifteen rounds per rifle rapid. Down went their front rank, and their second line stood for about one and a-half minutes; then they had had enough. Nothing further happened except continual sniping till 4 p.m., when the Turkish guns opened again. The "Firemen" and Kurdish horse made a desperate attack on the south-eastern trenches, but were repulsed, and the Kurdish horse getting too near, we let loose some of our cavalry at them.

A Rush with a Deadly Sequel.

The Kurds at once massed behind a small hill to charge our rather weak cavalry, but they never dreamt what was really going to happen. Our cavalry, instead of charging, wheeled suddenly to the left and unmasked a battery of horse-guns. A densely packed body of horse faced at 900 yards by a British quick-firing battery! During the night two attacks were made, but neither was pressed home. There was continual sniping all night long.

On Tuesday our cavalry made a magnificent charge, but they were driven back; so out went our infantry under cover of the guns, and they made a proper mess of the Arabs. In the late afternoon our cavalry and infantry attacked the Turks and drove them from the advance positions, capturing two guns and numerous prisoners. On Tuesday night there was more sniping.

No Stopping the Infantry.

On Wednesday we thought the Turks must have gone right back, so we moved out to clear the positions in front of us. It was not such an easy job as we

GERMAN'S EXECRABLE RUSE.

The Petrograd correspondent of the Central News quotes the following story from the *Russkoe Slovo*:—

"A Russian cavalry patrol came up with a German reconnoitering party, which refused to surrender, with the result that all the men were shot. A young officer, however, took refuge in a hut, from the window of which he proceeded to snipe vigorously. The Russians who had sheltered themselves behind some timber saw the German officer appear at the window. They fired at him and he fell apparently dead. As they approached they were received with a fusillade from the hut. Rushing inside they found on the floor the dead body of the officer, quite a boy, who had apparently perished by one of the last shots fired. He was clad only in his underclothing and a woman's dress lay near by. The body at the window was found to be that of the woman of the house, whom the German had evidently compelled to put on his uniform and show herself as a target.

ALLEGED PLOT TO TRAP SIR C. SPRING RICE.

Washington, July 13.—The newspapers publish a story of an alleged effort on the part of certain unknown people to waylay the British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring Rice, on a lonely road in Long Island while he was staying at Mr. Morgan's at the time of the attempt on his host's life. The story, as told by the driver of the car, is that a large and mysterious car ran past the Ambassador's car and deposited a number of men, who lined the road ahead and tried to stop the Ambassador's car. The effort failed, as the driver broke his way through. In view of recent German threats, the story has aroused a good deal of interest.—Times.

expected. The Turks had only gone back to an entrenched camp called Berjetsia Woods. Although they hopelessly outnumbered us and were dug in, we attacked across the open desert. From 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. the battle hung in the balance, but there was no stopping our infantry. The Turks commenced to move off steadily at 4 p.m., but the retreat quickly became a rout, and their whole line fled in the utmost disorder. All their stores and ammunition were left, and the line of retreat was strewn, a la paper chase, with infantry packs. By that time it was getting quite dark, and we gave up the pursuit.

The great feature of the day was the bayonet charge by one of the British battalions, about 4.30 p.m. "About a quarter of an hour later the whole line on the left charged with irrepressible enthusiasm and carried the trenches. The Turkish losses in killed and wounded were over 8,000.

Won by the Bombay Army.
With the exception of one regiment of Panjabis, this battle was entirely won by the Bombay army—the Mahrattas and Rajputana Rajputs. The British regiments were, of course, splendid, but there was not a hair to draw between British and native. We had a moral superiority all through, and, though we were twice practically enveloped, the Turks dared not press their advantage.

On Thursday the cavalry pursued, but the Turks fled right away, leaving their wounded and some of their guns behind.

The battle enabled the town of Amara to be captured, with practically no loss; it completely broke up the Turco-Arab combine against us, and it relieved the pressure on the oil-pipe line in Persia. Central News.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

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THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on **WEDNESDAY, the 1st September, 1915,** commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms Duddell Street, a Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture, also
1 Cottage piano by Krauss
1 Cottage piano by Bannell & Sons.
1 Perambulator.
On view from Monday, the 30th August.
Catalogues will be issued.
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GEO. P. LAMMERT,
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NOTICES.

G. P. LAMMERT R.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.
KING'S REGULATION
No. 10 of 1915.

The Undersigned, His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, publicly notifies all whom it may concern that it has been decided by His Majesty's Government that delivery of goods already sold to enemy firms in China must be completed by the following time limits:
Not later than August 25th, 1915, in respect of goods already in stock in China:
Not later than five days after arrival in the port of discharge in China in respect of goods which left the United Kingdom prior to July 25th, 1915 but which have not yet arrived in China:
Not later than September 25th, 1915, in respect of goods which left the United Kingdom after July 25th, 1915, but which had been handed to an inland carrier for shipment before July 25th, 1915.

Delivery of goods to enemy firms in China will not be permitted after the dates mentioned above.
Sd. J. N. JORDAN,
His Britannic Majesty's Minister.
Peking August 14th, 1915.
N.B.—In accordance with his instructions dated August 20th from His Majesty's Minister at Peking, it is hereby notified in reference to the above that goods from any British Colony or Dominion will be accorded treatment precisely similar to goods from the United Kingdom.
Sd. E. C. WILTON,
Acting British Consul General,
Canton, August 26th, 1915.

G. P. LAMMERT R.

NOTICE.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Hongkong 9th, July, 1915.

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Soup—Tong Yuk	15
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	20
do—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	30
Sausages—Ngau Cheung	24
Bullock's Brains—No	per set 10
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each 60
corned—Ham Ngau Li	each 60
Head—Ngau Tau	\$1.00
Heart—Ngau Sam	lb. 14
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	20
Feet—Ngau Keuk	each 11
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Leg—Young Pei	25
Shoulder—Young Shau	24
Saddle—	27
Pigs Chitlings—Chu Ohong	27
Brains—Chu No	per set 24
Feet—Chu Keuk	lb. 13
Kry—Chu Ohap	15
Head—Chu Tau	16
Heart—Chu Sam	each 11
Kidneys—Chu Yiu	18
Liver—Chu Kon	lb. 23
Pork, Chop—Chu Pai Kwat	24
Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	—
Leg—Chu Pei	23
Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	29
Sheep's Head and Feet—Young Tau Keuk	set 8
Heart—Young Sam	each 8
Kidneys—Young Yiu	12
Liver—Young Kon	lb. 26
Sucking Pigs, to order—Chu Tsai	22
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	20
Mutton—Shang Young Yau	28
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	19
Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	20
Lard—Chu Yau	20

POULTRY:

Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb. 35
Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai	34
Ducks—Ap	32
Doves—Pan Kau	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tau (cooking)	per doz 20
(fresh)	38
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb. 42
Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	30
Geese—Ngo	24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each 28
Hohow—Hoi How Pak Kap	25
Suise—Sha Tsui	each 22
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	lb. 60
Hen—Na	45
Pheasant—Shan Kai	75
Quail—Om Chun	25
Partridges—Che Ku	65

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb. 16
Bream—Fin Yu	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	15
Carp—Li Yu	20
Catfish—Chik Yu	12
Codfish—Mun Yu	14
Crabs—Hoi	26
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	16
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	12
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	13
Dog Fish—Tui To Sha	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	13
Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	18
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	32
Frogs—Tin Kai	33
Garoupa—Shek Pan	40
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	18
Herrings—Tao Pak	20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	20
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	18
Loach—Wu Yu	28
Lobsters—Lung Ha	28
Mackerel—Chi Yu	20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	32
Mullet—Chai Yu	16
Oysters—Shang Ho	22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	12
Perch—Tau Lo	18
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	16
Plaice—Pan Yu	15
Pomfret, Black—Hak Ohong	26
Pomfret, White—Pak Ohong	28
Prawns—Ming Ha	38
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	10
Rook Fish—Shek Kau Kung	15
Roach—Chun Yu	12
Salmon—Ma Yu	30
Shark—Sha Yu	7
Skate—Po Yu	8
Shrimps—Ha	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	28
Soles—Tat Sha Yu	26
Tench—Wan Yu	16
Turbot—Cho How Yu	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keuk Yu	60

FRUITS.

Almonds—Bang Yen	lb. 35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kio	18
(Chico)—Tin Chun Ping Kio	—

Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heung Chiu lb.—

(brides), Macao—San Heung Chiu	3
Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lut	1
Carambola—Yeung To	1
Cocoanuts—Ye Tse	each 12
Grapes—Fo Tai Tse	lb. 30
Lemons, China—Ling Mung	8
America—Kam Shan Liang Mung	10
Lichees Dried—Lai Chi, small Stone	lb. 28
Fresh	—
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ohing	5
Sweet	8
Pears, (American), Kiu San Shoot Lay	10
(Canton), Coo-ma—Sha Li	10
Peanuts—Fa Shang	10
Plantain—Tai Chiu	10
Pumpkin—Swatow, Hung Lai	10
Flume, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	each 14
Shanghai—Lo Kwat	15
Walnuts—Hop To	lb. 15
Green—Sang Hop Tse	15
Water Melon—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each —

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb. 8
Cheuk	8
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moon Pin Tau	8
(French) Shanghai—Sheung Hai Pin	8
Sprout—Ah Choi	8
Long—Tau Kok	10
Beet Root—Hung Chai Tau	each 6
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	8
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yuan Kwa	6
Red—Hung Ke	8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Ka—Tsoi	lb. 19
Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Tsoi	14
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun	8
Carrots—Kam Shan	lb. 6
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsoi	25
Chillies Dried—Kon Lap Chiu	10
Red—Hung Fa Chiu	10
Green—Ching Lap Chiu	10
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chiu Liu	30
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	each 8
Garlic—Sun Tau	lb. 8
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung	6
old—Lo Keung	9
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	12
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	each —
Lettuce—Young Shang Tsoi	1
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	lb. 6
Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	8
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Oh Ko	35
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each —
Okroos	lb. —
Onions Bombay—Young Ohong Tau	8
Green—Shang Ohong	8
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ohong Tau	7
Parsley—Kun Tsoi	lb. 8
Green Peas—Ching Tau	lb. —
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	3
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tse	—
Japan—Yui Pan Shu Tse	3
American—Fa Ki Shu Tse	8
Foochow—Tao-chow Shu Tse	—
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	—
Sage—Tse So	—
Shallots—Kon Chung Tau	8
Spinach—Yin Tsoi	5
Tomatoes—Van Ke	6
Taro—Wu Tau	6
Turnips, Punt, (Long)—Lo Pak	4
English—Young Lo Pak	—
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Fwa	4
(American)—Kam-san bit K a	—
Water Cress—Sai Young Tsoi	12
Lily root—Lin Ngau	8
Yams—Ta Shu	6
English—Young Kan Choi	—
Tau	—

The above prices are in accordance with the Government's list of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised up to the 30th ult. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule of maximum retail prices:—

1. Flour:—	
(a) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	\$4.50
per lb.,	10
(b) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	4.00
per lb.,	08
(c) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	3.50
per lb.,	0
2. Tinned Milk:—	
(a) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	35
(b) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	25
(c) Sterilized Milk, per tin, (18 oz.),	25
(d) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin,	35
(e) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin,	33
(f) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	20
3. Sugar:—	
Cane, (in 6 lb. tins), per tin,	1.15
Refined Crystallized, per lb.,	14
Granulated, per lb.,	14
Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb.,	13
No. 2	12
Cooking Salt, 2 cents per lb.	—
4. Frozen Meat:—	

The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published on 1st September, 1914, with all changes in prices shown in red ink, are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in the price list of that date. [Approved copies signed by the Chairman and the Secretary of the Food Committee can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company in Wyndham Street.]

5. Market Produce:—(See above)

6. The prices of provisions imported from countries other than China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised more than 15 per cent. above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony on the 25th July, 1914.
Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount of subsidiary coinage, payment for all articles of food not exceeding \$5 in value (excepting the articles enumerated in clause 5 in Proclamation No. 18 of the 30th October, 1914, and in the above Schedule) shall if made in subsidiary coin be subject to an additional charge of 15 per cent.

THE WAR.

COUNTRIES ENGAGED.

Germany	Britain.
Austria	Russia.
Turkey	France.
	Belgium.
	Italy.
	Japan.
	Serbia.
	Montenegro.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. Its strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS

June 28—Archduke Francis Ferdinand assassinated.

July 23—Austria sends an ultimatum to Serbia.

July 31—Russia orders general mobilisation.

Aug. 1—Germany declares war on Russia. French Cabinet orders general mobilisation.

Aug. 2—German forces enter Luxembourg.

Aug. 4—England sends ultimatum demanding observance of Belgian neutrality. Germany rejects ultimatum.

Aug. 5—England at war.

Aug. 7—Germans enter Liege. French invade southern Alsace.

Aug. 15—Austrians enter Serbia. Japan sends ultimatum to Germany.

Aug. 17—British land in France.

Aug. 19—Beginning of battle of Marne.

Aug. 20—Germans enter Brussels.

Aug. 23—Germans enter Namur.

Aug. 24—British begin retreat from Mons.

Aug. 25—French evacuate Maastricht.

Aug. 26—Germans take Longwy.

Aug. 27—Louvain burned by Germans. Japanese blockade of Tsingtau.

Aug. 28—Battle of Heligoland.

Sept. 2—German advance reaches Senlis. French Government moves to Bordeaux.

Sept. 3—Austrians occupy Lemberg.

Sept. 5—Battle of the Marne begins.

Sept. 7—Mauve taken by the Germans.

Sept. 12—German retreat halts on the Aisne.

Sept. 20—Germans bombard Rheims.

Sept. 22—German submarine sinks British cruisers Aboukir, Oressy, and Hogue.

Sept. 26—Indian troops land at Marseilles.

Sept. 28—Germans begin siege of Antwerp.

Oct. 2—Germans defeated at Antwerp.

Oct. 5—Belgian Government removed from Antwerp to Ostend.

Oct. 7—Bombardment of Antwerp.

Oct. 9—Antwerp occupied by the Germans.

Oct. 12—A Boer commando in the Cape Province mutinies.

Oct. 13—Belgian Government transferred from Ostend to Havre.

Oct. 14—Allies occupy Ypres. Battle begins on the Yser.

Oct. 15—Ostend occupied by the Germans.

Oct. 16—British cruiser Hawke sunk by German submarine.

Oct. 24—Ten days' battle before Warsaw ends in German defeat.

Oct. 27—Russians recapture Lodz and Radom.

Oct. 29—Turkish naval attacks on Odessa and in the Crimea.

Oct. 30—Col. Moritz, rebel leader driven out of Cape Colony.

Nov. 1—German naval victory off the coast of Chile.

Nov. 3—German squadron makes a raid on British coast.

Nov. 4—German cruiser York strikes mine in Jade Bay.

Nov. 5—England and France declare war on Turkey. Dardanelles forts bombarded.

Nov. 6—Tsingtau surrenders.

Nov. 7—Russians enter East Prussia.

Nov. 10—The Emden destroyed.

Nov. 11—Germans capture Dixmude.

Nov. 19—House of Commons votes a new army of 1,000,000 men. More than 1,100,000.

Nov. 23—Russians surround German corps south of Lodz.

Nov. 26—British battleship Bulwark destroyed by explosion in the Medway River.

Dec. 1—German Reichstag votes new credit of five billion marks. King George visits Flanders.

Dec. 2—Austrians occupy Belgium. Gen. De Wet captured.

Dec. 3—Servians defeat Austrians in three days' battle.

Dec. 6—Germans occupy Lodz.

Dec. 8—British naval victory off Falkland Islands.

Dec. 9—Gen. Byers, Boer leader, killed at the Vaal River.

Dec. 13—British submarine sinks the Meerwijk in Dardanelles.

Dec. 15—Austrians evacuate Belgium.

Dec. 16—German cruisers bombard Scarborough and Hartlepool.

Dec. 18—Egypt proclaimed a British protectorate. Gen. Botha reports Boer rebellion as at an end.

Dec. 20—Severe fighting on the line of the Baura River.

Dec. 23—French Chamber votes war credit of \$340,000,000.

Dec. 25—British naval and aerial raid against Ouxhaven.

Dec. 28—French occupy St. Georges, near Nienport.

Jan. 1, 1915—H.M.S. Formidable sunk in the Channel.

Jan. 3—French capture Steinbach.

Jan. 3-4—Russians win decisive victory over Turks in the Caucasus.

Jan. 8—French advance across Aisne, north of Soissons.

Jan. 13—Turks occupy Tabriz. Count Berchtold resigns.

Jan. 19—German air fleet bombards Yarmouth.

Jan. 21—General Falkenhayn, German War Minister, resigns.

Jan. 24—British naval victory in North Sea: the Blucher sunk.

Jan. 26—Germans lose heavily at Givency and Quinchy.

Jan. 31—Germany inaugurates submarine raids.

Feb. 3—German auxiliary cruiser sunk off Patagonia.

Feb. 5—Turks attempt to cross Suez Canal.

Feb. 6—Allies resolve to unite financial resources.

Feb. 8—Total British casualties to date 104,000.

Feb. 10—Germans execute the rebel Maritz.

Feb. 17—Canadian contingent lands in France.

Feb. 20-27—Over 10,000 Germans surrender in France.

Feb. 27—Allied Fleet enters the Dardanelles.

Mar. 1—House of Commons votes supplementary credit of 37 millions and a fresh credit of 250 millions.

March 3—British aeroplanes attack Ostend.

March 9—Second Canadian contingent lands in England.

March 10—Four German submarines accounted for.

March 10—British capture Neuve Chapelle.

March 14—German losses at La Bassée total 10,000 in three days.

March 14—The Dresden sunk off Juan Fernandez Island.

March 16—Sir John French estimates German losses in La Bassée region to be 17,000.

March 18—British battleships Irresistible and Ocean and French battleship Bouvet sunk by floating mines in Dardanelles.

March 19—Russians enter Memel.

March 21—Patite Zeppelin raid on Paris.

March 22—Przemysl surrenders to the Russians.

March 24—British airman successfully attack German submarine west of Hoboken.

HOTEL LIST.

Hongkong Hotel.

Anderson G E	Kup J B
Bellios R E	Langfield S
Burn Mr & Mrs D	Langfield S
Bain H M	Langfield Miss M G
Baring J H	Lloy G T
Bellios Mrs E R	McMurray D
Bell C D J	Manarte A O
Bouman G C	Mardling H J
Choy Leung-shi Mrs	Markham B
D'Almada Castro e	Martinez Dr & Mrs O
Mrs B	Martinez B R
D'Almada Castro e	Martinez J
Mrs	McNicol L D
D'Almada Castro e	Moore W
Master	Neighbour W R
Duffy Miss M E	Ormonston J
Davis Mr & Mrs F E	Pol D
French Capt & Mrs	Reich J
E M	Reich Miss F
French Master	Reich E H
Fitzwilliams Dr & Mrs	Reich Mrs C
Garloch P G	Rolle Capt P H
Gould Mr & Mrs J	Salberg G
Glubb J	Shirley Dr R E
Goodman V	Smith J G
Goodrich C L	Smith W H
Griffith J	Sorby V
Halle Mr & Mrs B	Square Miss A
Hannibal Mr & Mrs	Stuart B
W A	Symons W G
Hall Capt T P	Tessellon G
Holmes A	Thompson H E
Howell Mr & Mrs E A	White F W
Hodge W J	Wille J
Joseph E M	Wood G G
Joseph S M	Wood Mrs R F
Jones M T	

Carlton Hotel.

Campbell J P	Jones G L D
Cropley L	Lloyd H
Cropley N C	Ludgate Miss F
Cropley O C	Molter
Davis Mr & Mrs R	Meek Thomas
Fo Mr & Mrs C	Nick R
Fordham Miss W	Lawson R
Frith E H	Macdonald A H
Fulcher W G	Stephens Mr & Mrs H
Gunter G	Stevenson A
Hall Mr & Mrs	Stevenson H F
Hipkin W W	Thom Wm
Hosbair Dr J	Thomson E J

Grand Hotel.

Allen Mr & Mrs	Looney W H
Anker J C	Lobo L
Baker G E	Lobo F J
Bolin H	Lowman R
Crow A B	Mantoloz J
Crookwell C F	Martins P K
Cruden C	Parro P F H
Dunrich A	Reynolds C W
LeDue	Robertson D
Grant J	Roe F G
Hunt H	Rule R E
James B	Ryan E
Johanson W	Smith J
Johnson C	Thorpe H F
Klerk J de	Todd O W
Klewer A	Wright S D
Leah G W	

King Edward Hotel.

Almond Mrs R	Jackson Mr & Mrs W
Beale Mrs	Joseph J
Black W	Lee W D
Bodger W	Leeson Capt & Mrs
Chong Mr & Mrs T S	Leeson Capt & Mrs
Chambers Mr & Mrs	Montgomery Mr & Mrs
Cleary Cde	Mrs
Cooke F L	Murphy H
Cooke Miss J F	Nakai R
Cooke Master G M	Newman Mr & Mrs
F F	Newman Mrs W C
Course A	Peasman H C
Duckworth F F	Peasman A A
Dutton Mr & Mrs C	Soper C H
A	Ramsey Mrs R A
Eaton W T	Richardson Mr & Mrs
Fotheringham Capt	Richardson Mr & Mrs
Fox Mrs A	Sylvester Mrs S
Fritz G	Tana E
Fyfe A A	Thornton H
Gee Mr & Mrs	Toutellot Mrs E L
Gregory T M	Tauds S
Grieve H	Underwood Mr & Mrs
Hamme Mr & Mrs	Mrs J H
Hampshire F R	Wilson R W
Hayman H	Young J
Hobbs A	

Peak Hotel.

Aurousson Mr & Mrs	Kadorie E
Bacon Mrs	Kelly Rev & Mrs J F
Barnett Mr & Mrs	Laudry Mrs
Barnett Mrs	Leak
Bell Mrs W H	Lavett Dr & Mrs
Bowdler Mrs	Leavelle
Britton	Martlett Mrs
Carmichael Mr and Mrs	Micholman Maj & Mrs
Mrs H P	Milne Mr & Mrs
Cartwright H A	Mitchell Mrs
Campbell Mrs W M	Mrs V
Carr F W	Mohr Mr & Mrs
Clare G	Moss Mr & Mrs D K
Cassill Mr & Mrs D	Muller
C	Nightingale Mr & Mrs
Cousland A	Oliverana Mrs
Darling Col R E	Forbes T L
Debbi Mr & Mrs	Forbes Major R E
Ellis S H	Ralphs Mr & Mrs
Falchins Col	Ross Miss
Fulter Denman	Rogers Miss
Fulton Mr & Mrs	Ross C P
Fulton Miss	Scarlett Miss
Fulton H H	Scarlatt A
Giffin Miss	Smith Mr & Mrs E G
Gubbay	Smith Mrs M
Hale Mr & Mrs B A	Stewart Capt & Mrs
Hanson W J Mrs	Stewart Miss M
Hind B A	Stockton Miss
Hogg Mrs	Stanton Mr & Mrs
Howard Miss	Stanton Mrs E W
Howe Mr & Mrs	Tidwell G
Hammond Capt & Mrs	Tidwell J A
Mrs	Turner Mr & Mrs
Howard Mrs	Vanden Pul Mr & Mrs
Jonkins Mrs	Mrs
Jones Mrs J	Vogel Mrs J
Johns Mrs J T R	Vogel Mrs J

Kingsclere Hotel.

Fielder B E	Ravallion R J
Filkins Miss D	Reboulson Mr & Mrs
Forbes Mr & Mrs A	Mrs J
Forbes A	Saunders Mr & Mrs
Fulder B E	Sheldon Mr & Mrs
Hardman A	Shields A L
Heggen	Singer Mr & Mrs E
Lozan W	Tony Burr
Laurie H van G	Wilson M J
Nixon F C	

March 25.—German submarine U20 sunk with all hands.

March 29.—Russian Fleet bombards the Bosphorus. German submarine sinks Wab African liner Kalaba.

March 31.—Australia offers another contingent.

April 8.—Prinz Eitel Friedrich interned in Norfolk Navy Yard, U.S.A.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.		
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
8.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	" "	10 Min.
10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.	" "	15 Min.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M.	" "	15 Min.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	" "	10 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 2.15 P.M.	" "	10 Min.
2.15 P.M. to 3.45 P.M.	" "	10 Min.
3.45 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	" "	10 Min.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	" "	10 Min.
6.00 P.M. to 6.15 P.M.	" "	10 Min.
6.15 P.M. to 6.30 P.M.	" "	10 Min.
6.30 P.M. to 6.45 P.M.	" "	10 Min.
6.45 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	" "	10 Min.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	" "	10 Min.
8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	" "	10 Min.
9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	" "	10 Min.
10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	" "	10 Min.
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12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	" "	10 Min.
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COMMERCIAL.

Japan Bank Interest.
The Nagasaki conference banks—Eighteenth, Mitsui, Yokohama Specie, and Nippon Shogyo—have decided to reduce their rates of interest from to-morrow (Thursday) as follows—

Fixed deposits—From five to four per cent per annum.
Current accounts—From five to four per cent per annum on daily balances.

Petty Current accounts—From 10 to 8 per cent per annum on daily balances.

London Money Market Report.

According to advices received by the Bank of Japan the Bank of England's reserves show an increase of £3,570,000 on the preceding week, thus sending up the ratio to liabilities to 223/4 per cent. The movements of gold shows an excess of £779,000 in the inflow. There is a decrease reported in Government deposits to the extent of £4,450,000; in advances to the Government to the amount of £959,000; and in general loans to the extent of £7,130,000 while there is an increase of £854,000 in private deposits. Owing to the increasing payments by the Government the resources of the market have been much strengthened and the situation tends toward slackness. Short loans for a week are quoted at 4 1/2 per cent, as the payment of the new war loans will be called up during the week, but day to day money is loaned at between 3 per cent and 4 per cent. In the discount market also, under the same influences, coupled with the scarcity of paper in the market, quotations for three months' sight came down to 4 1/2 per cent, but later they were raised in spite of a weak tone prevailing, in fear of the possibility of the remittance of gold being resumed to New York, as then exchange between London and New York touched the lowest point since the outbreak of the war, namely \$475 1/2 cents. After that rise in quotations paper is scarcely bidden for. Exchange in France stands at 27 francs 60 centimes. Four and a half per cent, preferred shares to the amount of £1,500,000 have been issued, with satisfactory results, by the North-Western Railway Company at 98.

Rise of Caustic Soda.

Caustic soda, which was raised in price at one time by the circulation of a rumour that its supply to Japan from foreign sources would be necessarily suspended, was imported from England although in considerable quantities, and also from the United States. This led the consumers at home to think that the circulation of the above-mentioned rumour was a mere ruse for inflating the market artificially. As a matter of fact, in Great Britain, the producing capacity is much discounted, for the dual cause of shortage in material as well as skilled labour. In particular, the manufacture of caustic soda of stronger quality has become more difficult, and even in the case of stocks of weaker quality the supply has gradually become inadequate. A large number of skilled labourers have gone to the front, and, according to a report, the peculiar handiwork capacity of these artisans can be utilized for manufacturing devices for protecting men from the effects of the asphyxiating gases freely used by the Germans. Under these circumstances stocks of caustic soda are running short even in Great Britain, and alkali manufacturers in the United States are said to be exporting considerable quantities to Great Britain and Italy. In consequence, the incoming telegrams are reporting a steady rise of American goods in price. It is possible that Great Britain may find it unworkable to export any more. The Japanese market has already been stiffened. Compared with about the 20th of July the price is about Y3 higher and stands at Y11.50 per 100 lbs. for imports of stronger quality, Y10.50 for imports of weaker quality, and Y9.50 for domestic manufactures. 43,000 koku of caustic soda recently delivered to the Government Printing Office, Tokyo, was quoted at Y37.969 or Y10.60 per 100 lbs.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE
Cannot be beaten, if Equalled
For Bread, Cakes, Confectionery
and meals with Wines & Liquors.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS FA.—SALES B.—BUYERS N.—NOMINAL

STOCK.	Today's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	1915. Highest	1915. Lowest	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$820 s. £76 1/2	120,000	\$125	all	855 July	700 Oct.	830 x div.	790 c. div.	{ 22/3/- at 1/9 5/16 equal to \$24.21 for 1/2 year 30/6/15
Marine Insurances.									
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	345 b.	10,000	\$250	10	350 Dec.	305 Oct.	395	360	{ Final of \$4 a/o 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	160 b.	10,000	£15	£5	145 May	133 Jan.	170	160	{ Interim of 12 1/2 p.c. for 1914
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	4972 s.	12,400	\$250	100	847 1/2 April	700 Oct.	\$960	\$855	{ Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$55 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	\$243 b. ex 73	12,000	\$100	60	210 April	192 1/2 Jan.	243	225	{ Final of \$15 mak; \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914
Fire Insurances.									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	162 b.	20,000	\$100	20	160 July	140 Oct.	160	130	\$9 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	405 b.	8,000	\$250	60	395 Feb.	368 April	405	385	\$27 for 1913
Shipping.									
C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd. (turn of \$4.50 per share)		30,000	\$25	all	10 Jan.	5 1/2 Dec.	50 cts.	30 cts.	\$1 for 1906
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	69 b.	20,000	\$50	all	36 Mar.	27 1/2 Nov.	69 1/2	45	\$3 for year ending 30.6.14
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	22 s.	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/4 Jan.	22 Dec.	23	19	{ Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts for year ending 31.12.14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Combined)	\$145 sa.	60,000	£5	all	79 Jan.	50 Sept.	154	96	{ Final of 3% making 6 1/2 on preferred shares & 5% on deferred shares for year 1913
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	91 1/2 b.	3,797,610	£1	all	106 1/2 Feb.	70 1/2 Sept.	90 1/2 x div.	82 1/2 x div.	{ Final of 5/- (Coupon No 24) making 7/- for 1914
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	36 s.	40,000	\$10	all	49 Mar.	40 Nov.	37	32	{ \$1.50 per share and bonus of 40 cents per share for year ending 30.4.15
Refineries.									
China S. Refining Co., Ltd.	\$126 1/2 sa.	20,000	\$100	all	96 1/2 Feb.	70 Nov.	133	111	\$3 for 1912
Luzon S. Refining Co., Ltd.	38 n.	7,000	\$100	all	31 Jan.	17 Dec.	46	27 1/2	\$3 for 1897
Mining.									
Kailan Mining Admin'n.	30 1/2 b.	1,000,000	£1	all	41 1/2 Feb.	33 1/2 Dec.	33 1/2	30 1/2	{ Interim of 1/- account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 5)
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	390 s.	200,000	£1	all	310 Jan.	190 Nov.	4	3.60	1/2 for 1909
Tronoh Mines Ltd.	31 1/2 b.	160,000	£1	all	39 1/2 Feb.	19 1/2 Nov.	32 1/2	32 1/2	{ 1/- interim a/c 1915 paid 12.7.15
Ural Caspian.	39 1/2 b.	796,666	£1	all	56 1/2	21 1/2			{ 1/- interim 1915
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.									
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	175 1/2 b.	60,000	\$50	all	89 Jan.	73 Nov.	79	68	\$3.50 for year 1914
H'kong & W'poo D. Co., Ltd.	73 1/2 b.	50,000	\$50	all	77 Jan.	53 Oct.	76 1/2	57	\$3 dividend for year 1914
S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	63 b.	56,700	£100	all	60 July	50 Dec.	63 1/2	49 ex div.	\$3 for 1913
S'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	91 b.	36,000	£100	all	109 Jan.	82 1/2 Dec.	93 1/2	80	Tls. 5 for 1914
Land, Hotels and Buildings.									
Anglo French Land	104	13,000	£100	100			94	94	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	\$113 1/2 x div.	20,000	\$50	50	128 July	120 Dec.	110	112	{ \$2.50 for half year ending 30.6.15
H'kong Land Investment Co.	109 n.	50,000	\$100	all	117 1/2 July	98 Nov.	111 x div.	108	\$3 for year ending 20.6.15
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	63 1/2 b.	120,000	\$10	all	94 Jan.	7 Nov.	7	6.10	45 cents for year 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	120 b.	6,000	\$20	20	45 1/2 Jan.	44 Feb.	40	40	\$3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands	1102 b.	58,000	£50	all	98 Dec.	89 Oct.	106	101	{ Dividend of 6 p.c. for year ending 30.6.15
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	72 b.	15,000	\$50	all	73 June	66 Feb.	72	70	\$2 for half year ending 30.6.15
H'kong Central Estates	100 s.	10,000	\$100	all			100	100	\$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
Cotton Mills.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	128 1/2 b.	10,000	£50	all	138 July	135 May	178 1/2	152 1/2	Tls. 12 for year ending 31.10.14
Hongkong Cotton Co.	815 b.	15,000	\$10	all	134 Mar.	7 June	83 1/2	7	50 cents 31.7.08
Kung Yik	17 sa.	75,000	£10	all	144 Jan.	11 Mar.	17	13 1/2	Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30.11.14
Laou Kung Mow	87 1/2 b.	8,000	£100	all	110 Feb.	70 May	89 b.	86	Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons in S'hai	105 b.	40,000	£50	all	135 Feb.	70 Nov.	105	96	{ Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra Bonus Tls. 1 year end'g 30.6.14
Miscellaneous.									
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	10 b.	10,000	\$10	all	12 May	10 Dec.	10	10	85 cents for 1914
China Light & Power Co., Ltd. (Spec. shares)	\$4.40 sa. b.	10,000	\$5	all	4.50 July	4 April	4 1/4	4 1/4	6% for year ending 28.2.06
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	800 s.	125,000	\$10	all	9 Jan.	7 Nov.	8.95	8.00	70 cts. for 1914
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	34 b.	40,000	7 1/2	6	39 June	35 Aug.	34	34	\$1.50 for year ending 31.7.14
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	8.15 b.	400,000	\$10	all	6.90 Jan.	5 Dec.	8 1/2	6.70	50 cts. for 1914
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	42 1/2 b.	60,000	\$10	all	49 Jan.	36 Nov.	44 1/2	39	\$2.00 per share for 1914
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	185 b.	6,000	\$25	all	217 1/2 July	174 Dec.	185	184	Final of \$6 making \$8 for 1914
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	28 n.	60,000	\$10	all	25 June	22 Apr.	30	25	Final of \$1 making \$2 for 1914
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	5.15 b.	325,000	5/-	all	13 1/2 July	7 1/2 Feb.	5.25	4.80 x div.	\$10 % for 1914
Langkats	137 1/2 b.	250,000	£10	all	64 1/2 Mar.	28 Dec.	42	37 1/2	{ Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	\$9.60 sa. b.	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2 Jan.	9 1/4 June	10	9	{ 70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15
Do (New)	80 cts. b.	60,000	\$10	all	93 cts. Jan.	75 cts. Dec.	1	80 cts.	{ None
Philippines Ld.	4 b.	75,000	\$10	all			4	4	\$1.50 for 1910
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	\$5 b.	12,000	\$10	all			5	5	{ None
Societes des Pulpes et Papier	\$20 b.	13,200	\$50	all			20	20	{ None
teries du Tonkin									
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	\$3.10 b.	20,000	\$5	all	5.00 June	4 Nov.	3 1/2	3.00	25 cts. for year ending 31.5.15
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	\$17 1/4 b.	27,723	\$10	all	22 1/4 Feb.	17 Jan.	18	16 1/2	{ \$1.00, per share for year ending 31.12.1914
Watson and Co., Ltd.	\$6.90 b.	90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2 April	6.90 Dec.	6.60 x div.	6 1/2 x div.	{ 60 cts. for 1914
William Powell, Limited.	86 b.	21,000	\$7	all	9 1/2 Jan.	6 1/2 Dec.	7	6	{ 50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14
S. C. Morning Post	29 b.	6,000	\$25	all	30 June	92 Dec.	29	29	\$1.50 for 1914

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers

6, Des Vœux Road Central, Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON, 31 AUG., 1915.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS."

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE.

August 31st.

Selling.	
T/T	1/9 5/16
Demand	1/9 3/8
30 d/s	1/9 7/16
60 d/s	1/9 1/2
4 m/s	1/9 9/16
T/T Shanghai	78 1/2
Private 30 d/s sight	
T/T Japan	85 1/2
T/T Singapore	75 1/2
T/T India	134 1/2
Demand India	134 1/2

T/T Bombay	134 1/2
Demand Bombay	134 1/2
T/T Calcutta	134 1/2
Demand Calcutta	134 1/2
Demand Manila	85
T/T San Fco & N.Y. 4 1/2	
Demand New York 4 1/2	
T/T Java	106 1/2
T/T Marks	Nom.
Demand Germany	Nom.
T/T France	243 1/2
Demand Paris	244

On Haiphong	8 1/2 % prem.
On Saigon	8 1/2 %
On Bangkok	8 1/2 %
Buying.	
4 m/s. L/C	1/9 15/16
4 m/s. D/P	1/10 1/16
6 m/s. L/C	1/10 3/16
30 d/s. S'ney & M. 1/10 3/16	
30 d/s. San Fco & N.Y. 4 1/2	
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	254 1/2
6 m/s. France	259 1/2

Gold Leaf per oz.	\$59.60
Sovereign	\$11.20 nom.
Bar Silver ready	23
forward	
SUBSIDIARY COINS.	
Discount per \$100:	
Chinese	20 cts. pieces \$20 1/2
Chinese	10 cts. pieces \$20 1/2
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces	\$9 3/4
Hongkong 10 cts. pieces	\$9 3/4

NOTICE

A "NUTRAL" BEER.

NY CARLSBERG.

FOR YEARS KNOWN AS THE FINEST BEER SPECIALLY BREWED FOR THE FAR EAST.

MAKE AN ALLY OF IT AT ONCE.

BREWED BY THE WORLD-FAMED

NY CARLSBERG BREWERIES
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Obtainable at all Hotels and Comprodores and from

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INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

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BRANCHES:—

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CEBU, PEKING.

COLON, SAN FRANCISCO.

HANKOW, SHANGHAI.

HONGKONG, SINGAPORE.

Kobe, YOKOHAMA.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$325,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS \$120,000,000

(U.S. Gold) \$7,370,000

All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000

Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000

Reserve Fund " 19,600,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches: Antung, Hankow, Harbin, Kobe, London, Lyons, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Agencies at: Nagasaki, New York, Osaka, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Interest Allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1915.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £1,200,000

Reserve Fund £1,800,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

Wm. DICKSON, Manager

Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.</

WILL BOTHA COME TO EUROPE?

Reasons for Thinking it Unlikely.

The association of General Smuts with General Botha in the tribute paid by the Imperial Parliament to the triumphant issue of the South-West Africa campaign is particularly gratifying and appropriate says a Special Correspondent to the *Observer*. Botha and Smuts can be no more separated in this matter than Molte and Blomberg in any consideration of the German successes of 1870. They are indissolubly linked. Smuts, first in the work of preparation and then in the field, has performed miracles, and his perfect understanding with Botha made victory possible.

Thence personal and political friendship of Botha and Smuts is one of the outstanding features of South African life. Their enemies fear the appeal Botha can always make to the sympathies of his audience, and his almost uncanny insight into the motives of men, but they positively dread the cold, calculating, often relentless, manner in which Smuts works out the details of their destruction. Smuts is popularly regarded as the keenest brain of his party. He is an extremely well-educated man and a keen organizer, and though he may lack the imagination and perspective of Botha, he has done and is doing work which only he can do, and his enduring alliance with Botha is one of the greatest assets of the Union.

Botha and Hertzog. It has been suggested that General Botha should come to Europe in command of the South African contingent. I regard this as most unlikely. Botha has the biggest political campaign of his life in front of him, and it is vital that he should remain in South Africa, at least until well after the General Election. Hertzog, principally the aid of Labour malcontents, has been gaining ground in the Union, and there is much to be done before his sinister influence can be effectively countered. The Orange Free State with the possible exception of one seat in Bloemfontein, is entirely for Hertzog.

It must not be forgotten, too, that Hertzog is cut not only to avenge a racial bitterness, but to lead any and every attack on the harmonious relation of Capital and Labour in South Africa. He seeks to win to his banner everyone with a grievance against the Government, discontented British as well as the irreconcilable Dutch. There is a very big Labour vote throughout the country, a vote inclined towards sectional rather than national ends. There are distinct elements of danger in a Hertzog-Labour combination, but it is a most hopeful sign that the majority of the working men in South Africa heartily support the war, and Botha's success may have a useful effect. Hertzog, however, cannot be ignored, and Botha in all probability will paralyse the Free State and attack Hertzogism in its stronghold. Many of Botha's friends were averse to the risks he ran in South-West Africa, and they will certainly oppose his going to Europe. His life is of supreme value to the Union and the Empire.

Will the General Election be Postponed?

Apart from all this there is still a chance that the extreme step may be taken of postponing the General Election in South Africa. Many South Africans, both Dutch and British, are strongly of opinion that in the present circumstances an election is most undesirable. The difficulties in the way of postponement are many. Here in England a simple Act of Parliament, by common consent, settles the question quickly and amply. But in South Africa it is not so easy. The South African Parliament, as at present constituted, would doubtless pass the Act, but there is a written Constitution, and such an Act would be *ultra vires*. The Crown could, of course, with the assistance of the Union Parliament, enlarge the scope of the Constitution to cover the necessity, but General Botha would only take such a step when a real national emergency demanded it.

GRAND FLEET CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Hongkong Boxers Successful.

The final results of the competitions in the Grand Fleet Championships are now to hand. They created a lot of amusement among the ever-watchful Fleet says an Exchange. The full results were as follows:—Featherweight:—First Series: Jewell (Erin) beat Hudson (Cochrane) on points; Wright (Thunderer) beat Cartilage (Collingwood) on points; Harris (Warrior) beat Heighon (Imperieuse) in two rounds; Jaquet (Hampshire) beat Battle (Iron Duke) in Round 2. Semi-finals: Jewell beat Cartilage in third round; Jaquet beat Harris in second round. Final: Jaquet beat Jewell on points. Light-weight:—First Series: Mannion (Collingwood) outpointed James (Minotaur); Bucknole (Centurion) outpointed Henley (Pargson); Reynolds (Defence) and Bushworth (Iron Duke), bye. Semi-finals: Reynolds outpointed Bushworth; Bucknole outpointed Mannion. Final: Bucknole beat Reynolds on points in a fine bout. Welterweights:—First Series: Pemberton (Natal) outpointed Elmes (Imperieuse); Luck (Minotaur) outpointed Clank (Vanguard); Sheridan (Erin) outpointed O'Brien (Warspite) in a hard bout; Hall (Defence) outpointed Hattall (Dreadnought). Semi-finals: Luck gave in to Pemberton owing to an injured hand; Sheridan beat another hard battle in outpointing Hall. Final: Sheridan beat Pemberton after an extra round. There was a great deal of dissatisfaction over the verdict, and the men are meeting again over a 10 or 15 rounds course. Middle-weights:—First Series: Roberts (Cochrane) beat Pemberton (Natal); Dyer (Erin) outpointed Smith (Superb); Bullitt (Kohila) outpointed Ross (Ajax); Ponsford (Hampshire) beat Harrison (Iron Duke) on points. Semi-finals: Roberts knocked out Dyer in the second round; Ponsford stopped Bullitt in the first round, the referee intervening. Final: Roberts gave in to Ponsford in a hard bout. Light-heavy weights:—First Series: List (Hercules) outpointed Prizeman (Swift) in a hard bout; Merrilees (Natal) outpointed Couch (Warrior) in another good battle; Jennings (Monarch) beat Bates (Hampshire); Ring (Dreadnought), a bye. Semi-finals: List beat Merrilees on points in an excellent bout; Jennings knocked out Ring. Final: List beat Jennings after an extra round in a very fine contest. Heavy-weights:—Powell (Erin) outpointed Cox (Warrior); Cooper (St. Vincent), a bye. Final: Powell beat Cooper on points after punishing contest. A silver cup for the winner of each class was given by Sir Henry Wakefield, and gold medals for the runners up were given by Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, who made a splendid speech at the conclusion. The boxing commenced at 9.15 a.m. and lasted until 3 p.m., providing a good day's sport for all. It will be recalled that Powell, Ponsford and "Jimmy" James fought in Hongkong at Mr. F. E. Hall's tournaments at the City Hall on different occasions.

The part played by the British Navy in the campaign now happily closed had not been emphasized as it might have been. Not only did our mastery of the seas make the first landings possible, but it removed the menace, always a real one until the Falklands battle finally disposed of the dangerous German cruiser squadron, of a possible bombardment of the Cape coast town. There is little doubt that Admiral von Spee contemplated some such raid, and its possibility always had to be considered by our naval authorities. It is gratifying to know that there is a growing appreciation in South Africa of the work of the British Navy, and this will sensibly help the movement there for some tangible contribution, in happier times, to its upkeep. It will be remembered that not so very long ago the question raised acute differences in South Africa. But South Africa can now realize, as it never did before, that the supremacy of our Navy not only saved its own towns from bombardment, but kept open the vital trade routes and made possible the brilliant achievement of the South West campaign.

POST OFFICE.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Spain, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Ships in communication with Cape Agular Radio Telegraph Station:—Manchuria

MAILS DUE.

Siberia, Anhui, 1st Sept.

Manila, Manchuria, 2nd Sept.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Batavia, Semarang, Sourabaya & Port via Batavia—Per TUMANOCK 31st Sept. 5 p.m.

Hongkong—Per HOPKINS, 31st Sept. 5 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Holbow Pakhoi & Halphong—Per SANG-KIANG, 1st Sept. 5 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy, & Formosa via Takao & Amoy—Per SUSHU M. 1st Sept. 9 a.m.

Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand via Port Darwin & New Guinea via Thursday Is.—Per CHANG-SHA, 1st Sept. 11 a.m.

Kotahlang, Straits, Mauritius, Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay, & Cape Town—Per MADAWACKA, 1st Sept. 11 a.m.

Swatow & Bangkok—Per TUNGUS, 1st Sept. 1 p.m.

Batavia, Semarang, Sourabaya, & Port Moresby (via Batavia)—Per TIBBIDS, 1st Sept. 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, 2nd Sept.

Holbow & Halphong—Per DAIGY M. 2nd Sept. 2 p.m.

Holbow & Halphong—Per HUE, 2nd Sept. 11 a.m.

Wel-hai-wai & Tientsin—Per CHIP-SHING, 2nd Sept. 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands & Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, U.S. South America, Canada via San Francisco and U.K. Kingdom via Canada—Per CHINA, 2nd Sept. 11 a.m.

Burma & India via Calcutta—Per DUNERA, 2nd Sept. 2 p.m.

Shanghai and North China (Europe) via Siberia—Per CHENAN, 2nd Sept. 3 p.m.

(Shanghai Br. P.O. Tuesday, 7th Sept.)

FRIDAY, 3rd Sept.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Moji, Yokohama, Tacoma and United Kingdom via Canada—Per CHICAGO M. 3rd Sept. 1 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Fochow—Per HAI-CHING, 3rd Sept. 3 p.m.

Wel-hai-wai & Tientsin—Per HUI-CHOW, 3rd Sept. 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, 4th Sept.

Salon, Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Aden, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt & Europe—Per AMAZON, 4th Sept. 4 p.m.

Shanghai, N. & China—Per ANHUI, 4th Sept. 3 p.m.

(Europe via Siberia) Shanghai Br. P.O. Wednesday, 8th Sept.)

TUESDAY, 7th Sept.

Swatow, Amoy & Fochow—Per HAI-MUN, 7th Sept. 2 p.m.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, and Japan via Moji, Yokohama, B.C. Seattle, & United Kingdom, Canada—Per AXI M. 7th Sept. 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 8th Sept.

Shanghai, N. China Japan via Moji, Yokohama, & Vancouver U.K. Kingdom via Canada—Per MONTAGLE, 8th Sept. 11 a.m.

(Europe via Siberia) Shanghai Br. P.O. Saturday, 11th Sept.)

THURSDAY, 9th Sept.

Shanghai, & N. China Japan via Kobe—Per KITANO M. 9th Sept. 9 a.m.

Straits, Ceylon, Port Said, Marseilles and U.K. Kingdom—Per AHSUTA M. 9th Sept. 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, 10th Sept.

Japan via Moji, Yokohama, Hilo, Los Angeles, Salina, Cruz, Panama, Calcutta, Africa, Iquique, Valparaiso, and Coronel—Per ANYO M. 10th Sept. 10 a.m.

Stable, Burma, Ceylon, Aden, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe. The parcel mail will be closed on Thursday, 9th Sept. at 5 p.m.—Per BARDINIA, 10th Sept. 4 p.m. Registration 10.15 a.m. Registration 10.15 a.m. Letters 11 p.m.

TUESDAY, 14th Sept.

Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand and New Guinea—Per Thursday Is.—Per TARGO M. 14th Sept. 4 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Anjo Maru, Jap. ss. 5,725, H. S. Smith, 30th Aug.—Moji, 25th Aug. Coal—Chinese.

Indragiri, Br. ss. 3,600, Wm. Charters, 30th Aug.—Shanghai, 26th Aug. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Tjimonok, Dut. ss. A. W. La Nooy, 30th Aug.—Ching Wan Tao, Gen.—J. C. L.

Yuenang, Br. ss. 1,128, W. M. Mamy, 31st Aug.—Manila, 28th Aug. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Foolee, Chi. ss. 8,397, B. Migaops, 31st Aug.—Bangkok, Rice—Chinese.

Talsang, Br. ss. R. A. Matthews, 30th Aug.—Halphong, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Dasig, Norw. ss. 3,971, A. I. Salvesen, 31st Aug.—Toran, 28th Aug. Gen.—T. & Co.

Salma, Br. ss. 2,987, Gardiner, 31st Aug.—Mauritius, 14th Aug. General.—B. L.

Tsintau Maru, Jap. ss. 1,529, 31st Aug.—Chingwan, 24th Aug. Coal.—D. & Co.

Atroa, Br. ss. 4,092, 31st Aug.—Singapore, 28th Aug. Gen.—B. & S.

Kwangshai, Chi. ss. 1,553, C. Stewart, 31st Aug.—Shanghai, 27th Aug. Gen.—C.M.S.N. Co.

DEPARTED.

Aug. 30.

Huroto for Swatow

Mayori Maru for Bombay via S'pore

Alenham for Melbourne via Sydney

Sardinia for Shanghai via Ningpo

Yingchow for Canton

Taiyo Maru for Yokohama

Osaka Maru for London via Singapore

Campania for London via Singapore

Chien Maru for Canton

Waiang for Bangkok via Halphong

Tan for Manila

Chien Maru for Hongkong

Yokohama for Shanghai

Yokohama for Shanghai

Yokohama for Shanghai

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WEATHER REPORT.

On the 31st at 11.30.—Pressure has increased moderately over N. China, slight decreases are general elsewhere. It is highest in the Pacific to the east of Japan and relatively low over China.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.13 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood. S. & S.W. winds, moderate; fair to cloudy, some showers.

2 Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook. The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Registry, 31st August, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Force. Direction.

Wootok 7a 29.91 80 1

Manila 29.83 80 0

Hakodate 29.89 80 1

Tokio 29.84 80 0

Kobe 29.76 80 3

Nagasaki 29.78 80 0

Kagima 29.78 80 0

Cebu 29.77 80 0

Yokohama 29.77 80 0

Shanghai 29.81 80 0

Chongqing 29.82 80 0

Wuhan 29.82 80 0

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MAIL STEAMERS.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. CO.

ENGLISH MAIL.

Will despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:—

For Steamers To Sail On Remarks

SHANGHAI, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama. More Capt. D. Asbury about 4th Sept. Freight & Passage

L'DON & Bombay via S'pore, F'ang, C'bo, Port Said & Marseilles. Sardina Capt. J. T. Jeffery noon 10th Sept. Freight & Passage

SHANGHAI. Nankin Capt. G. Manley about 10th Sept. Freight & Passage

LONDON & Bombay via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles. Nankin Capt. G. Manley about 24th Sept. Freight & Passage

Subject to alteration without notice.

All steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

E. A. Hewett,

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1915

PACIFIC MAILS S.S. CO.

OPERATING MODERN HIGH POWERED TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS. MONGOLIA 27000 tons MANCHURIA 27000 tons KOREA 18000 tons SIBERIA 18000 tons CHINA 10200 tons NILE 11000 tons PERSIA 9000 tons

Between Hong Kong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"—The Most Comfortable Route to America and Europe

CHINA (via Manila) Sailing WEDNESDAY, 1st Sept. at noon. MANCHURIA TUESDAY, 7th Sept. at 1 p.m. KOREA THURSDAY, 30th Sept. at 1 p.m. SIBERIA TUESDAY, 19th Oct. at noon.

These steamers are famous for their modern equipment, comfort, and the superiority of the cuisine, which is under the personal supervision of Mr. V. Moron, the world-famous chef. Large staterooms, equipped with electric fans, and running water. Berths equipped with electric reading lamps. Numerous amusements—water swimming tank, Filipino orchestra, deck games, dances, etc.—not a dull moment throughout the trip. The Safety and Comfort of Passage in Our First Class Steamer.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to King's Buildings (Opposite Blake Pier.) R. C. MORTON, Agent. Telephone No. 12.

TO SAIL

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong

For NEW YORK via PANAMA CANAL.

The s.s. "SHIMOSA."

sailing hence on or about the 31st August.

For Freight and further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1915.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, Dr. J. W. Noble by George William Cade Barnett at 11, Lee Hong Street, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.